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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

No. 54,543.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509	......	......
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting, steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	......
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000	......	....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	......

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	3,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	3,538	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	... ...	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	11th Dec	26th Dec.
				1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hauds	26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Esvari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 19th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,698	Thur. 22nd Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 16th Oct.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,698 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th October, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergugliau	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 818; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 706. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAUZLER	3,000	Michelsen	23rd Oct.
† KAISER	2,800	Poblenz	2nd Nov.
* REICHSTAG	3,100	Jacobson	13th „
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	23rd „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH Oct., 1908

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal [illegible] and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

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Subjective field of view 40°
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FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.
Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The ——
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and despondency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and [illegible] worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggott, Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas' worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, SATURDAY, the 17th October, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 10-55, First Class 11-30. For further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI GULBURGA MILLS CO., LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at Shapoorvadi, Hyderabad (Deccan), on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1908, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business.—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the year 1908.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. E. CHENAI,
Sec., Trea., & Agent.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed, from 15th to 31st October, 1908, both days inclusive.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railwy. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

The Great Eastern Remedy

for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Bulrampore.*—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier a of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable 'Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of 'Essence of Chiretta' and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILI.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin disease

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

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From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarus's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocaline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE,

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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Unique Animated Entertainment

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MISS BLANCHE VAUDON,

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1st Performance to-night 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.
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3rd " " 10 P. M. to 11-30 P. M.

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Stalls, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Third Chairs, As. 8, Back seats, As. 4.

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FOR SCHOOLS.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, at 5 P.M.

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Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each with two Bedrooms, and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to Box No. 392, care of this paper, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED.—HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, for 4-5 months from middle of November, Malabar or Cumballa Hill or Fort. Rent Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 according to position and accommodation. Box No. 387, care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little, Pay Rs. 12 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

WANTED at ONCE in a good HEALTHY situation—Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations,—a FLAT, with 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans. Reply to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published every Saturday. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HOSIERY, SHIRTS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Yusuff, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction at Chukla Street, Furniture Bazar, near the Water Tank, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the stock in trade consisting of ladies' gents' and children's socks and handkerchiefs, shirts, and undershirts, woollen shawls, stocking, Turkish towels, clock, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Lentyn's bungalow, Naigam Road, Dadur (near the Mill) the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard dinner waggon, drawingroom, suite of sofas and chairs, Marble-topped tables and teapoy. cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, clothespress, dressing and washhand tables, table and hanging lamps, sample pictures, table ornaments, zanzibar parrot, etc. the property of W. Topham, Esq and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes.

By order of the French Wreath & Co. of London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Jones & Co., the Undertakers of Bombay.

E. J. & Co. 1/3-3 cases hardware, coffin furniture and haberdasheries.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 801 of 1908 (Haji Esmail Joosub v. Vally Mahomed Ayub, large lot of gurnseys in packets and loose umbrellas, iron safe, crockery, mehta boxes, cupboard, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicyle by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred Lucknow Gig with chestnut Arab, fast trotter, 14 hands, with harness.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 double seated brougham.
1 Motor car 6 H. B., Dedeon engine, 4 seated, tonneau boby, in working order.
1 Ordsmobile motor car, 4 seated, 5 H. P. with hood, in working order.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—W. H. L. C, 2136, No. 2951/57—7 cases cheese.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand, rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness, and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
2 Beanfort lorrie, 14—16 H. P., double cylinder battery ignition, capable of carrying 35 cwt artillery wheels with steel rims.
2 victorias and 4 horses.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 20TH INSTANT.

On TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 2 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Woodhouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station in the "Captain House", the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Robert and Dewji Canji, dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites, chippendale pattern corner cabinets, writing tables, marble-topped tables, glass door almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, Cheval glass, hatstand, one ebonized grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Edison home phonograph, Dressden and terracotta figures, water colour and engravings, rich tapestry, door curtains, handsome flower-vases and table ornaments, combination water filter, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, gas lamps, Persian carpets, ice-box, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Alfonso Altes de Verry, Esq., proceeded to Europe, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 36 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, rapeseed in bags, cotton seed in bags, boxes of tea, bags of turmeric, bags of sugar heaps of sweeping grains, bundles, of cloth, bundles of gunny bags, wagon of common stone and timbers, bundles of brass pots, bags of bittlenuts, iron plates, iron beams, bundle of iron bar, grinding stones, bundles of zinc, buckets, drums of oil, wooden cots, empty casks, iron weights, bags of coal, lots of condemned sheets and ropes and other miscellaneous, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots near the Seashore, at the North side of the New Over Bridge, at Chaupati, and at junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road and at the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 2, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1—Abutting on the New Overbridge at Chaupati, near the Seashore. Area about 1,845 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road and New 60 feet road, area about 1612 square Yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,400 square yards.

Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the board's rule and regulations for buildings, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The auction sale of all the above plots will be held on Plot No. 2.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Condemned Stores.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Department, Parel, a quantity of old and condemned stores such as broken pieces of casks, empty paint cans, varnish and kerosine tins, screw, augur, iron scrap, copying presses, and iron cots, weighing machine, old iron screws weights, bolts and nuts hook chains, vices, zinc lining, leather scrap, tin scrap, empty drums, hoop iron, broken furniture, W. I. tanks, crates of tarpaulins, broken packing cases, watering carts, old manila rope, rubber scrap, old files, leather cuttings, copper utensils, medical instruments, theodolite level stands, typewriting machine, gas fittings, traps for flood closet earthenware, screws, wood, iron counter, sunk head of sizes, basins and cisterns for flood closets earthenware, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

No. 24, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of building Street No. 9-13, case No. 248 Bain Street—The materials for removal of Building Street No. 21-29: 20-26, case Nos. 221: 229 Doctor and Dhabu Street.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, I had only Rs. 1-8 for repairs and it is still going strong.—H. J. Gardner, 19, Frere Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 2nd Nishan Pada Street, out of Fort.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th day of October 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khatick Ibrahim Jan Mahomed, Khatick Dada Mahomedbhoy, Khatick Suleman Mahomedbhoy and Khatick Khairu Mahomedbhoy, the last named a minor by his guardian, the said Dada Mahomedbhoy in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 16th day of April, 1908, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and mortgagees of the other part.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that pieces or parcels of fazandari land or ground of which one Ladhabhoy Ebrahim is the fazandar, containing by admeasurement 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 2nd Nishan Pada Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, aforesaid, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3226, and Street No. 29, in the occupation of tenants of the said mortgagors and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Temple of Shri Vithoba, on or towards the west by the property of Bundeally Somji, on or towards the north by the said 2nd Nishan Pada Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Naya Nanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Mr. Thakoredass A. Gandhi, mortgagees' Attorneys.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed

7 MILLIONS STERLING.

Life Claims paid exceed

14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS

DINNER, TEA AND
REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors, Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Effectually replace copaiba, cubebs, English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's
Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
Lancet
"The Thistle"
London.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

DR. W. E. S. DOBBYN,

DENTAL SURGEON,
LATE OF
Dr. SMITH BROS., Calcutta,
MAY BE CONSULTED,
At 28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
2nd Floor,
Above Evans and Fraser & Co.

WANTED.

A SUPERINTENDENT, for the Mahomedan Orphange, with Boarding and Lodging. Apply sharp stating knowledge and salary required, to

THE PRINCIPAL,
The Mahomedan Orphanage,
Khadak No. 3, Bombay.

WANTED.

TWO GRADUATES, on Rs. 40 per mensem, on the temporary Clerical Establishment of the Public Works Department, Secretariat. Only those having experience in office work need apply with copies of testimonials.

R. W. MURPHY,
Under Secretary to Government.

Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1908.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 6-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SODA WATER FACTORY will be given on HIRE. For further particulars, apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.

DR. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.

OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT LD. BRIDPORT

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly.	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly.	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly.	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY — ONE ANNA

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to Situations as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line, Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Re. 0-8 Per inch
Second do.	" 0-6 do. do.
Third do.	" 0-6 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 0-6 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 0-4 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 0-8 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for along time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain G W Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Newcastle with a cargo of coal and 498 horses and 11 passengers.

The steamer Kilkerran, 2,413 tons, Captain T Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Alton, sailed yesterday for Busreh, etc. with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

In the Stream.

Dongola..............Capt E R Darvott ......Transport
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 15.

Bdova	2271	Smith	W & A G & Co
Aerkhall	2738	Jones	C Muncherji & Sons
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Canara	3889	Wilson	M M & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Calcutta	2244	Young	T M & Co
Fife	2494	Harrison	Bombay Co
Gerd	750	Andreasen Bangkok	F F Cambell & Co
Hendon Hall	2588	Lewis	The Bombay Co
Inchborva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Irismere	2326	Seeberg	W & A G & Co
Killin	2257	Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gibill	W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
La'poora	2124	Fry	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Naseri	911	Le Miere	P Gulf...B & P S N Co
Nairung	2862	Thomson	Nairung...T Morrison & Co
Nera	3429	Hehmitz	M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Ramage	P. Gulf M M & Co
Oceana	3587	Shanghai	P & OCo
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Salveig	2862	Trouick	T Morrison & Co
Strathavon	2830	Campbell	K N & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont	S Wallace & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering	Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co
Zoroaster	2376	Brickham	Bombay Co
Okhla	3436	Reddock	N F...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 15

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760		Chittagong	17-10	F M & Co
C&R Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison	Jeddah	24-10	Shah S N Co of India
H Firpoze	2005	Watson	Jeddah	19-10	Bo & P S N Co
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	24-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahaduri	329	Fakeera	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Shah Allum	1918	Davison	Jedah	17-10	E Tajbhoy
N Uhenfels	3568	Franzms	Bremen	23-10	W & A Graham & Co
O Kanzler	1864	Micheisen	Z'bar	23-10	A Strandes
P Ras Dara	2495	McCamridge	Newport	21-10	W & A Graham & Co
H W P D.					
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	17-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'lore	16-10	B O S N Co L
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	L'pool	24-10	W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682		Genoa	15-10	F & R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Pedone	Shanghai	17-10	F & R S N Co
5 Mimosa	2197	Bone	Calcutta	20-10	K N & Co
7 Shah Nasir	2555	Bevill	M'tius	20-10	E Tajbhoy
12 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	24-10	P & O Co
15 Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon		21-10	N Y Kaisha
16 Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	20-10	B & P S N Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	K'chi	15-10	M M & Co
M W D D					
Fazilka	2898	Williams	Calcutta	17-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Canara s	Wilson	N Castle, Sept 23
15	Kilkerran s	Smith	Calcutta. Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dumra s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Kirklee s	Watson	Calcutta
	R Rubattino s	Mancini	Genoa, &c
	H M S Perseus	Bird	Muscat
	Kasara s	Alton	Busreh, &c

The steamer Canara, for Zanzibar, &c, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sunda, arrived in London on the evening of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palawan, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 13th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived at Mombassa, from Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Marmora, with the outward mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 10p.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,960 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co; 80 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales cotton-fly, N Peerbhoy; 55 bales cotton-waste, K Visram and Co; 14 casks skins Nizamudin and Co; 23 bales wool, C Balkissondas; 11 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—1½ cwt ivory K N Meani and Co.
Persia s—3,749 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—200 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause; 105 cwts turmeric, and 256 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 3,160 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—25 bales cotton, and 425 cwts teelseed, 3,280 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros,

FOR ANTWERP.

Uhenfels s—75 cwts aloofibre, T Purshotum and Co; 68 bales cotton and 18 bales hemp, H Bhimji and Co; 100 bales cotton-fly and waste, N Peerbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—750 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—104 cwts sharkfins and ½ cwt ivory, K N Miani and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHEDWAR—October 13, at Grant Road, Bombay, Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Khan Bahadur Dadabh y Pallonji or Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NIGHTINGALE—October 1, at Abbotabad, the wife of Major M. R. W. Nightingale, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

WATSON—October 8, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E. Fairlie Watson, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.

CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever-cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 3-48m., 3-20a.; Low water, 9-45m., 9-13a.

P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of 2nd October, due to arrive at 5 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre: Our Army and our Navy, 9-30 p. m.

Phases of the Moon.—Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, October 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, 12 Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m. Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 4-53m., 4-24a. Low water, 11-45m., 10-18a.

Sunday, October 18.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 5-47m., 6-37a.; Low water, 6-28m., 1-27a.

Monday, October 19.—Bandmann Theatre; the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Bombay High Court, October vacation begins. Sun rises, 6h-34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1-8m., 8-13a. Low watar, 0-19m., 2-24a.

Tuesday, October 20.—Bandmann Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 8-50m., 9-2a.; Low water, 1-41m., 2-58a.

Wednesday, October 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 9-24m., 9-10a; Low water, 2-35m., 3-27a.

Thursday, October 22.—Bombay Gymkhana annual Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Theatre: the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 9-52m., 10-13a.; Low water, 3-19m. 3-55a.

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Capri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. to-morrow, 17th instant.

ANDHERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For the last two or three years the Andheri Municipality has been in existence, but to my great surprise the sanitation of the village of Andheri is no better than what it was before its establishment. All that one can find of the existence of the Municipality is that some sweepers sweep on the Ghorbunder, Versova and Marole Cross Roads in the early part of the morning or alternate morning and a few lamp posts scattered at distances of one-eighth of a mile each. But let one enter the village of Andheri, and he will find all the filth and dirt allowed to accumulate round the dwellings of the villagers from whom the Municipal rates are collected. To make matters worse, near the dwellings of these poor people holes are kept open and all the dirt and refuse thrown in them is allowed to ferment with the rain water. These holes, moreover, are a great source of annoyance and danger to passers-by; and if one is not very careful, he is sure to have a dip into one of these, as was the case with a lady friend of mine some time ago. How these nuisances are allowed to exist by the Municipality to its own disgrace is a wonder to me, and to all who are acquainted with the state of the village. On enquiry I learn that since the Municipality has been established, no member of the Municipal Board has ever taken the trouble to go round the village and see things as they stand. I hope the authorities will try to improve the condition of the village and thereby remove the disgrace that hangs on their heads.

ONE DISGUSTED.

Andheri, October 15.

SUCCESSION AMONG KATHIAWAR PRINCES.

Complaint From the Jasdan Family.

Some months ago a petition was sent to the Government of Bombay for consideration and transmission to the Secretary of State, complaining of the procedure which has been adopted in the question of succession to the "gadi" of Jasdan. That petition, it is said, was not forwarded to the India Office and it has now been sent direct.

The complaint is that the usual custom of Kathi Chiefs is equal division and that by the course adopted by Government in 1904, on the death of the late Chief Khachar Ala Chela, which gave Prince Odha Khachar the whole of the State is unjust and is a hardship to two sons and two grandsons of the late Chief in that it sets aside custom although promises were given that the custom of the caste would be observed.

In addition to the memorial to the Secretary of State an appeal has also been sent to Members of Parliament who are interested in India only for their support. We extract the following from this latter appeal of K. S. Shri Ram Khachar, Ravet Khacher and Meram Khacher.

"Jasdan is a Native State in Kathiawar with third class jurisdiction and with an annual revenue of Rs. 4,00,000 or £27,000. Its Chief, the late Khachar Shri Ala Chela, died in 1904. The immemorial customary law of succession among the Kathis, to which tribe he belonged, is the law of equal division. No single instance to the contrary has ever occurred in their history. Jasdan itself was so divided both before and after the advent of the British Government into Kathiawar in 1807-08. The last partition took place in 1852 between the late Chief and his brother, "through the mediation of the Political Agent." Jasdan became reunited under one head only on the death of that brother in 1857.

Colonel Walker, who first treated with the Kathiawad Chiefs in 1807-08 on behalf of the British Government, recognised this custom of equal division and the custom is even now undisputed as has been admitted in Parliament by Mr. Buchanan.

Colonel Walker, in his settlement with Kathiawar of 1807-08, while guaranteeing internal peace and independence undertook to respect and safeguard the rights, usages, and customs of the Chiefs from violation and accordingly in a draft agreement delivered by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona, to the Peshwas, on 15th March, 1815, explaining the nature of the engagements which had been made with the Kathiawar Chieftains requiring the Peshwa to respect them it was expressly stipulated in Article IV that "the ancient usages of the Bhumias (i.e. Chiefs and other land owners) should be conformed to." And the Peshwa accepted the stipulation regarding the ancient usages of the Bhumias (Aitchison Treaties Vol. VI. pp, 181-182; app 10., p 52, edition of 1892). Assurances to the same effect were given by Government from time to time in 1824, 1831, 1858, 1864, 1877, and 1883, as occasion arose.

The Royal Proclamation of 1858 in the most solemn manner announced to the Native Chiefs of India: "All treaties and engagements made with them......will be scrupulously maintained." It further declared "we know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith. . . . and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India."

The solemn promises of the Proclamation have since been re-affirmed in 1877 by Lord Lytton, by Lord Ripon in 1883 and by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in 1887.

In 1864 Sir Charles Wood (Lord Halifax) the then Secretary of State, in his despatch pointed out "the Chiefs of Kathiawad have received formal assurance from the British Government that their rights will be respected, etc.

In a later Despatch, dated 12th December, 1864, Lord Halifax said, "The question for consideration is not now whether it be or be not on general grounds advisable that large estates as those of Lathi should be restored to their ancient integrity, but whether the guarantee of the representative of the British Government given nearly sixty years ago and since confirmed by your Government and by Her Majesty's Government shall now be declared invalid and repudiated.

As I am thus of opinion that this guarantee was given I adhere to the decision communicated in my letter of the 14th July, 1859, etc."

With reference to the question of subdivision of estates in Kathiawar the Court of Directors in 1824 wrote:—

"Both justice and policy prescribe abstinence from all interference which can be avoided. . . . with established institutions and usages. . . . We cannot. . . . recommend any interference with the sub-division of estates."

Again in 1880 and 1885 Government declared that "they have no desire to interfere authoritatively in such a matter as the rule of inheritance among the Kathi Chiefs."

TREATIES VIOLATED.

In spite of all these pledges and assurances and in spite of the specific declarations of 1824, 1864, and 1880-85 regarding divisions of estates, Government in 1897 set aside arbitrarily the customary law of equal division by order. And when the late Chief died in 1904 the whole State was made over to the eldest son and the younger members were disinherited and deprived of their patrimony without hearing.

Mr. Buchanan, the Under-Secretary, recognises the binding character of Colonel Walker's guarantee and of the promises of the Royal Proclamation but says that sub-division would defeat the liberal policy expressed in Lord Canning's Sunnuds as well as the guarantees given in 1807. Now there is not one word in Colonel Walker's engagements which either directly or remotely sanctions or even suggests the idea that the Government was empowered to restrain the division of estates among the parties entitled to partition it. On the contrary every Fael Zamin Bond contains several distinct stipulations carefully safeguarding the landed interests of the Chief and also their brethren. The very stipulations in the bonds against encroachments on or purchase of lands of the brethren are absolutely inconsistent with the supposition that he wishes to deprive the brethren of their birth-rights or to prevent sub-division of estates. He has frequently referred to the rule of equal division wherever he found it to exist, but none of the bonds which he took from the various Chiefs contained any stipulation restricting the right of equal division. On the contrary it was a well understood part of the engagements, as shown before, that the rights, usages and customs of the Bhumias should be respected and safeguarded from violation.

In the case of Lord Canning's Sunnuds they were meant for impartible estates where primogeniture already prevailed so that on the death of a Chief without male issue, there may be no fear of annexation. Such a question is never likely to arise in the case of partible estates and that is the reason why adoption Sunnuds are issued to impartible estates only. In not a single instance has it been given to one which was subject to division. The policy explained in Lord Canning's Sunnuds has therefore no applicability in the case of estates like Jasdan which are never in fear of extinction.

THE EFFECT OF THE CHANGE.

According to the law of equal division each one of the four brothers was entitled to the status of a Chief and an estate worth £6,500 a year to be enjoyed independently of each other. Instead of that the younger brothers are now reduced to the position of subjects of the eldest and are offered each a paltry "giras" which in a good year would barely yield £200 plus an annual cash allowance of £66, subject to the payment of an annual tribute and various other burdens and subject also to management and collection charges. From the balance, if any, they must live as best they can, under the subordination of the elder brother who now occupies the "Gadi." Thus from the proud position of independent tributary Chieftains, the younger members are brought down to a position of utter poverty and degredation.

Again, the peculiar marriage customs of the tribe would render impossible for them to find suitable bride-grooms for their daughters and brides for the sons in accordance with their social rank. The tribe is divided into two classes—Sakhayets the land owning class, and the Avratias, the landless class, dependent on the former. The Sakhayets must give their daughters to Avratias and must find brides for their sons from the Avratias alone. The Avratias, at marriage, have consequently always to be provided with grants of land for their maintenance, which in their present condition the disinherited members would find it impossible to make.

The late Chief protested in the strongest possible terms and pleaded vehemently in favour of partition and against Primogeniture from 1897 to the date of his death, but in vain. In the case of Limdi, a second class State in Kathiawad, the wishes of the late Thakur Saheb were made the ground of preferring, as heir to the "Gadi," a person fourteen degrees removed to those who were much nearer. While in the case of the late Chief of Jasdan who was conspicuous for the loyalty and attachment to the British Raj, his most legitimate request and earnest appeal not to alter the time-honoured tribal law of succession were not listened to. That was the reward of his lifelong loyalty and attachment! His younger sons, after his death, before and after the instroduction of the Rule of Primogeniture petitioned all authorities from the lowest to the highest but failed to gain any redress. Their last memorial to the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th March, 1908, was not even forwarded by the Bombay Government! It has now been sent direct for His Lordship's kind consideration. But the past inspires them with little hope as to its fate.

FEELING OF THE COMMUNITY.

Not a single Kathi, except only a few who have either benefited by the change or have only one son or no son, has assented to this arbitrary change. The whole Kathi world have viewed the policy with feelings of consternation and dismay and have memorialised the Secretary of State for redress against it. The introduction of it has already ended disastrously in the case of two Anandpur Talukdars. There, in consequence of a dispute on this very point, one brother first shot the other and then shot himself to escape punishment.

But are there any considerations so potent for the introduction of the new policy as to override all notions of justice and fairness, all treaties and engagements, and to abolish the law of inheritance? It is not as if Kathiawar is one compact autonomous State now threatened for the first time with disintegration. It is already divided into over 400 States large and small of which only 14 have full jurisdiction, about 60 including Jasdan have limited jurisdiction only, the residuary jurisdiction in their case vesting in and exercised by the Agency, and the rest over 330 States have no jurisdiction whatever. These latter have already been provided with a Thana System towards the expenses of which they contribute. So even if it may not be considered desirable to divide jurisdiction there is the Thana System already in existence and the British Government have not to create any new institution nor to incur any fresh liability.

Why, then, it may be asked, in the name of justice and fairness, should this revolution in the law of succession be made to the absolute ruin of the younger members, if they have done nothing to merit it? What is then the value of all the sacred pledges and guarantees which only recently Mr. Buchanan the Under-Secretary of State declared are binding, but which are so ruthlessly set at naught? Can such a revolutionary and arbitrary change in the law of succession make for contentment and peace or tend to bind the Native Chiefs by the ties of loyalty and attachment?"

The subject has received frequent reference in Parliament. In July Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. E. Lamb, admitted that an over-ruling of custom had taken place a little later and he said as regards other small States that the reasons of policy that governed the Jardan decision, viz. the maintenance of an estate large enough to support internal sovereignty, do not apply."

A more definite pronouncement was made on July 31, when Mr. Rees asked "whether the decision of the Government in the case of the Jasdan succession was arrived at prior to or after presentation of a memorial against change of the immemorial customs of succession by the sons and grand children of the late Chief of Jasdan; whether any memorial has been presented by the Kathi community generally praying the Government not to interfere with the immemorial customs of the tribe by enforcing the rule of primogeniture; and what reasons, if any, were given in the Government's reply to such memorials for the introduction of primogeniture.

To this Mr. Buchanan replied: The memorial to the Secretary of State in Council of the sons and grandsons of the late Chief of Jasdan was not submitted till after the installation of the present Chief. A number of memorials from Kathi Chiefs and others against enforcement of the rule of primogeniture are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

Later on the same day Mr. Rees said he wished to mention a case in regard to India. He had not even warned the Minister concerned, who had so many cases brought before him in the House which were not grievances, and came from only one clamorous and not widely representative class; but he was anxious that a grievance of loyal Chiefs should be mentioned. The grievances India had was that the grievances brought before the House were not her true grievances. He had no complaint to make of the action of the India Office in this matter; they gave him an answer that they were enquiring into it, and he was sure that they would do everything that was right. But it was of very great importance when those who were loyal to the British in India had anything to complain of that they should at least have their complaint mentioned in the House of Commons. The Kathi Chiefs were afraid that the Government were interfering with their rules of succession, and were trying to enforce the rule of primogeniture, which they did not follow. He did not believe that was the intention of the Government of India, and he was sure that the memorials which were under consideration would have every possible attention. But he wanted to mention the matter because when he heard, as he did with the utmost indignation, sympathy expressed in the House with cowardly and seditious journalists who incited half-educated youths to crimes so foreign to the character of our admirable and amiable British Indian fellow-subjects, he was anxious that at least in the case of friendly, loyal and honourable Chiefs, it should not be said that when they had anything of which to complain it was not even mentioned in the House of Commons.

In view of the outside memorials on the same subject from parties not actually concerned in the present instance but only with the principle in general, the memorialists hope that some revision of the decision of Government may be made allowing of a reversion to the 'status quo ante' and a re-adoption of the ancient custom of equal division.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' MEMORIAL FUND.

Subscribers' Meeting.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Sir Lawrence Jenkins' Memorial Fund was held yesterday in the Hall of the Municipal Corporation for the submission and adoption of the accounts and for adopting a resolution as to the best way the balance of the fund should be disposed of after reserving the needed sum for an oil painting of Sir Lawrence. The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta presided.

The accounts showed that the total amount of subscriptions was Rs. 27,680, and that the expenses of address and silver casket etc., being deducted the balance was Rs. 26,560-4-8.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir D. Framji, seconded by Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, the statement of accounts was approved and adopted.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas it was resolved that the sum of Rs. 12,000 be set apart from the available funds for the purpose of obtaining a well executed portrait of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and for copies of the portrait for distribution among such subscribers as have contributed Rs. 25 at the least to the fund.

On the motion of Sir Sassoon J. David, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhoy Ibrahim, it was resolved that after reserving the sum of Rs. 560 for freight and other contingencies, the balance be devoted for the purpose of founding scholarships bearing the name of Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

On the motion of Sir D M. Petit, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to carry out the objects set forth in the above resolutions:—the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. R. D. Setna, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. D. E. Wacha.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF HE TRANSPORT DONGOLA.

The Hired Transport Dongola, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for Southampton, with excess non-commissioned officers and men of 1st Battalion. Somersetshire Light Infantry and other details, comprising 46 officers, 24 ladies, and 33 children, 14 warrant officers, 14 women, and 21 children, 1,282 men (in health) 51 women, and 93 children, 107 men, (ordinary invalids) 20 women, 22 childran, 20 men (not invalids) 3 women, and 38 insanes and prisoners. The troops arrived at the Sassoon Dock yesterday morning and embarked on board the Dongola, during the day.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col F Newland, R A M C
Lieut-Col, Mrs C Caulfield R A, 2 children
Maj L Combe, S Rifles
Maj, Mrs E Condon, R A M C, and 2 children
Maj C Forester Walker, R G A
Maj W Tibbits, R A M C
Capt and Mrs C Compton Som, L I and child
Capt and Mrs G Banks Man Regt and child
Capt, Mrs C Stulpnagel R G A and infant
Capt J Unthank, D L I
Capt A H Wilson, E Yorks Regt
Capt R Currie Som L I
Capt W Seymoors, 2nd Rifle Bde
Capt and Mrs C P Berthon E Yorks Regt, and 2 children
Capt H P R Ansch, Middlesex
Capt R E T Hogg, C I Horse
Capt W Jacomb Essex Regt
Capt H Chapman Manchester
Capt, Mrs J Kirkwood, I M S and infant
Capt F Clark, R A M C
Capt, Mrs R Franklin, R A M C and 3 children
Hon Capt, Mrs F Saunders B Dept and 4 children
Hon Capt N Adams, A O Corps
Hon Capt T Ritchie Manchester
Hon Capt D Copus, Ord Dept
Capt W P Crookshank, 1st G Rifles
Capt and Mrs L H Spry West York
Lieut R Abadie, K R Rifles
Lieut E Denison and K R R C
Lieut L G Harrison, 125 Rifles
Lieut F Congreve, R F A
Lieut J Starke, 2 R Bde
Hon and Asst Com H D Rettle, S and T Corps
Lieut, Mrs J Bennett, Ord Dept and 6 children
Lieut G Ayscough, 116 Manchester
Lieut T Smith Som L I
Lieut G Adshead, Cheshire Regt
Lieut M Jourdier E Surrey Regt
Lieut C Schneider, Sherwood and For
Lieut R Barry, 15th Hussars
Lieut C Mallerson, Cheshire
2nd-Lieut J Carter, Sherwood and For
2nd-Lieut T Rendall, Dorset Regt
2nd-Lieut G M G Whittuck Som L. I
2nd-Lieut C Harding, R Fus
Lieut W K Thyne, R I M
Lieut N Sister C Pacock, Q A M N S I
Daughter of Col H S Fitzerald, Dur L I
Wife of Capt E J Thorpe, Bedford Regt
Wife of Capt G Neill, R Scots
Wife of Capt J Martin, R A M C
Wife of Capt A Haywood and child, R A M C
Wife of Lieut H Pepper, Misc List and son
Widow of late Major A F Bruce, 125th Rifles
Widow of Hon Capt J Lee, and 4 children, W Dept
Wife of Capt Heath Cote, and 2 daughters, Ord Dept
Wife of Lieut Monck-Mason, 84 Punjabis
Wife of Capt J D Jones, and child, I M S
Wife of Capt W Richards, and infant M A Dept

SONG OF THE RIVER.

I flow by tainted noisme spots,
A dark and deadly river;
Foul gases my "Forget-me-nots,"
Which haunt the air for ever.
I grow, I glide, I slip, I slide,
I mock your poor endeavour;
For men may write, and men may talk,
But I reek on for ever.

I reek with all my might and main,
Of Plague and death the brewer;
With here and there a nasty drain,
And here and there a sewer.
By fetid bank, impure and rank,
I swirl, a loathsome river;
For men may write, and men may talk,
But I'll reek on for ever.

I grew, I glode, I slipped, I slode,
My pride I left behind me;
I left it in my pure abode—
Now take me as you find me.
For black as ink, from many a sink
I roll, a poisonous river;
And men may write, and men may talk,
But I'll reek on for ever.

And thus my vengeance still I seek,
Foul drain, and not a river:
My breath is strong, though I am weak,
Death floats on me for ever,
You still may fight, or may write
To use your joint endeavour;
But on I'll glide, in perfumed pride,
And poison you for ever.

H. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay 16th October.

485.—Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

To-day Friday 16th inst—"M" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

2 "K" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

3 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 17th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "C" Coy. (2nd period).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

486.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

OFFSHOOT OF TILAK TRIAL.

Rule against a Pleader.

Yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor, Mr M B Choubal, Government Pleader, applied for a rule against Mr. Jaganath Moreswar Samant, B.A.,LL.B. Pleader, practising in the District Court of Sholapur, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be dealt under the disciplinary jurisdiction of this Court in respect of his conduct at a public meeting held at Sholapur.

The Government Pleader in his petition stated that on the 30th of July last, a public meeting was held at Sholapur for the purpose of expressing sorrow for and sympathy with Mr. Tilak for the punishment awarded to him, at which nearly a thousand persons attended. Mr. Samant presided at the said meeting and among other things spoke in favour of a resolution passed on the occasion and was in the chair when the resolution was put to the meeting. The resolution was in Marathi language and was to the following effect:—"That this meeting contemptuously denounces the Hon'ble Mr. Davar of the Bombay High Court, who at the time of announcing the sentence made unchecked and unconnected and unmeaning assertions, which even the enemies of the respected Tilak would have been ashamed to make, and thereby branded our sorrows (Sore hearts)".

Petitioner submitted that such conduct at a public meeting in a pleader in regard to a resolution contemptuously denouncing a Judge of the High Court in respect of his solemn duty as a presiding Judge, was not only contempt of Court, but was further reprehensible as a misbehaviour falling within the purview of section 56 of Regulation II of 1827 and as such could and ought to be dealt with by this Honorable Court in its disciplinary jurisdiction. The affidavits of Mr. Barve, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Dikshit, Sub-Inspector of Police, proved the statements he had made.

Under these circumstances, the Government Pleader asked for a rule.

Their Lordships granted the rule applied for.

The rule was made returnable by the first Wednesday after the vacation, namely the 11th of next month.

ATTEMPT TO AVOID A LEASE.

Powers of the Supreme and High Courts.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment on a motion in the suit brought by Uderam Kesaji and another against Hyderally Abdul Cayam. The plaintiffs had filed this suit, praying for a declaration that they are entitled to avoid the lease executed to them by the defendant of certain premises, dated 18th October 1907, as modified by a writing of the 6th December, 1907.

His Lordship said, before this suit was filed the defendant had filed two suits in the Small Causes Court for rent due under the said lease. The plaintiff now moved for an order and injunction of this Court to restrain the defendant from proceeding with the Small Causes Court suits, and from filing further suits with reference to the said lease pending the hearing of this suit. It could not be denied that as the plaintiffs' liability to pay rent under the lease depends on whether they would be successful in avoiding it, it was highly desirable that these suits should be stayed provided the defendant was was in no way prejudiced thereby. Mr. Robertson, counsel for defendant, however, argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant the injunction. By the Letters Patent of 1823, the Supreme Court was authorised and empowered to make such further and other interlocutory rules and orders as the justice of the proceeding might seem to require; and it was further ordained that the Supreme Court should also be a court of equity. By section 9 of 24 and 25 Vic, Chap. 104, it was enacted that the High Court to be established under that Act should have and exercise all such power and authority for and in relation to the administation of justice as His Majesty might by letters patet grant and direct, and save as by such letters patent might be otherwise directed and subject without prejudice to the legislative powers in relation to matters as aforesaid of the Governor General of India in Counsel; the High Court to be established should have and exercise all jurisdiction and any powers and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts abolished under that Act. His Lordship referred to and commented on the Amended Letters Patent of 1865; and remarked, it followed that the High Court had power to make such interlocutory rules and orders, as the justice of the proceeding might require provided they were not directly prohibited by the Letters Patent or by Statute. After referring to the Specific Relief Act, the Civil Procedure Act of 1882, &c., his Lordship said he was asked to hold that the powers of the Court to grant temporary injunction are limited to those cases in which the circumstances detailed in sections 492 and 495 existed. After referring to certain authorities and decisions, his Lordship granted the injunction asked for, but as the defendant might be prejudiced in the event of the plaintiff failing in this suit, his Lordship directed as suggested by counsel during the argument that the plaintiffs do bring into this Court, within one week, Rs. 1,450, the total of the amounts sued for in the Small Causes Court suit. Costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BHAGDARI ACT.

In the High Court Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case which has a bearing on the construction of the Bhagdari Act. The parties in the case were Bapu Bavaji and others, original plaintiffs and respondents and Adam Umar Sale, original defendant and appellant. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. N. Thakore represented the respondents.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Broach, who awarded plaintiffs' claim. In appeal the District Judge of Broach dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and his Lordship Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court said that the appeal raised a question as to the construction of the Bhagdari Act, Bombay Act V of 1862. The plaintiff sued to recover possession of land, alleging that it formed part of a bhag, which was his ancestoral property and that in 1863 they were sold in contravention of the Bhagdari Act. It is admitted that the land in suit is an unoccupied sub-division of a bhag and it is found as a fact by the Court below that the sale to the defendants' predecessors took place in 1863, that is, after the coming into force of the Bhagdari Act. The District Judge has allowed the plaintiff's claims on the ground that the sale of 1863 was void under section 3 of the Bhagdari Act, and that no adverse possession of the land could be acquired by the first defendant so as to bar the suit under the law of limitation. It is common ground that the sale of 1863 was void under the Bhagdari Act and upon a consideration of the pleadings and the general conduct of the suit, his Lordship was satisfied that the suit must be held to be barred by limitation unless it can be saved by virtue of the special provisions of the Bhagdari Act.

Now the argument which found favour with the Lower Appeal Court and which accordingly the appellant has now to displace, is that possession acquired under an alienation made in contravention of section 3 of the Bhagdari Act can never become adverse so as to bar a suit for recovery by the individual alienor or his representatives in interest. This argument is grounded upon the general scheme and policy of the Act and upon certain judicial decisions. As to the scheme of the Act, it is apparent from the title, the preamble and the sections, that the Act is a special or exceptional piece of legislation designed with a view to prevent the dismemberment of the Bhagdari tenures. After discussing the provisions of the Act in extense, his Lordship says that it has been held by this Court that under section 3 of the Act, the Collector may take action at any time, that his action is not subject to the law of limitation; and that the plea of adverse possession cannot prevail against any order which he may make, (see Dala and Parag, 4 Bombay L. R. 797; Jemabhai versus Nathubai I. L. R. 28 Bombay 399). A reference to the former case will show how this principle is deduced from the general scheme of the Act and from the particular words authorising the Collector to take action whenever he shall find any person in apparently unlawful possession. But in this case no action has been taken by the Collector. It is the plaintiff himself, who now seeks to disturb a possession extending over 40 years; and the question is whether immunity from limitation afforded to the Collector under the Act should be extended also to a private party. "I can find," observed his Lordship, "no warrant in he Act for that opinion; on the contrary the policy of the Act, is to vest in the Collector alone the special powers of interference conferred, leaving private parties to the operation of the ordinary law." In conclusion his Lordship observed: "So far as I can discover the Act contains nothing which by express provision or necessary implication abrogates the law of limitation in favour of a private person."

The decree of the Lower Court was reversed and the suit dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

DEFAMATION.

Accused Convicted,

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Victor Tour, active General Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, charged Sal Zinger, a bandman, lately in the employ of the Indian Hotels' Company, Limited, with defamation on two different occasions. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Mr. F. B. Badshah, pleader, defended the accused. His Worship, in sentencing the accused, said the evidence showed clearly that the accused did entertain feelings of enmity against the complainant, because the latter took away the room from him or owing to some other reasons. There was also no doubt that the accused called the complainant a "schuft" which, in the German language, meant a "blackguard" or "scoundrel", and that he told Mr. Mascarello that the complainant treated Mr. Adler with meals and drinks free of charge. The last accusation was a more serious one, compared to the others as it would do the complainant a great deal of harm not only with his friends but the Hotels' Company. As the complainant pressed for an exemplary punishment, the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 175, and odered Rs. 75 to the complainant as compensation.

MILL-HAND IN POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER.

Last evening at about six o'clock, a mill hand named Sahaji Mahadu, found an old revolver lying in a field at Clerk Road. He picked it up, took it to his room in a chawl at Tardeo and began to play with the trigger, not knowing that the fire-arm was loaded. He pulled the trigger several times, ultimately at about 7-30 p.m. a bullet went off which passing through a zinc sheet lodged in the back of the right hand palm of another mill-hand named Vasoo Sahaji, who was lying on his back with the hand resting on his chest. Inspector Carter, on being apprised of the incident, proceeded to the scene when he found Vasoo with a bullet wound on the right hand. He sent him to the J. J. Hospital where the bullet was taken out, the wound was dressed and he was allowed to go home.

Sahaji was arrested on charges of possessing a firearm without a license and with doing a rash and negligent act. He was placed before Mr. C. M. Setalvad at Mazagon when the case was remanded.

A THIEVING WOMAN.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jefferies charged Musambai, a Mahomedan woman with theft, as a servant, of Rs. 200 belonging to her master Haji Ismail Tar Mahomed. It appeared that the accused stole the money from her master's room on the 1st August last and absconded. A report was made to the police and she was arrested in a village near Cawnpore on the 10th instant. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the Sample. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HOW ENGLAND IS GOVERNED.

THE "MORNING POST."—Professor Lowell is to be congratulated upon having produced what may be described as an indispensable book ("The Government of England," by A. Lawrence Lowell—Macmillan). There is no other in our language which treats so comprehensively and so dispassionately the British Constitution and its working in the present year of grace. It is one of Professor Lowell's advantages that he is an American, and therefore entirely free from British partisanship and prejudice. The outsider, writes a London reviewer, often sees far more of the game than the man who is engaged in playing it. It can scarcely be a mere accident that, as the best work on the United States has been provided by the skill and insight of an Englishman—Mr. Bryce—so the best work on modern England is furnished by a Professor of an American university.

The author has a gratifying respect for English Government :—"Measured by the standards of duration, absence of violent commotions, maintenance of law and order, general prosperity and contentment of the people, and by the extent of its influence on the institutions and political thought of other lands, the English Government has been one of the most remarkable the world has ever known." He examines the reasons which have given it this greatness, and he finds them in the conservatism to temperament which marks the English race, in their "unshaken confidence in the personal integrity of statesmen," who govern by a code of honour, and in the fact that "one class rules by sufferance of the whole nation, as trustees for the public." British Government, in fact, is conducted by gentlemen who are incorruptible, and the feeling of the country is all for birth, intellect, and breeding in its public men. The Professor admires the English for their assumption "that everybody speaks the truth." It is a sign of moral greatness.

It was perhaps unfortunate that the letters of Queen Victoria were published after the present work was written, or they would have supplemented and modified the chapters which deal with the Crown. Moreover, that position is one which is changing from day to day, and few would deny that its strength has greatly increased even in the last two or three years. Tha unparalleled influence which King Edward exercises on the Continent necessarily reacts upon domestic politics and gives his voice a weight which was possessed by none of his predecessors since the early days of George III. Thus the comparison of the Crown with "a wheel turning inside the engine of State with great rapidity but producing little effect because unconnected with the rest of the machinery," is no longer true. The Crown of to-day rather resembles the flywheel, giving stability and order to progress and preventing the engine from destroying itself by racing or injuring the nation by running too slow. As for the future of the Sovereign's influence, Professor Lowell holds that it cannot be foretold :—"It must depend largely upon the insight, the tact, the skill, the industry, and the popularity of the monarch himself, and as regards any one department upon his interest in that department. The monarch is not likely to be inured to a life of strenuous work, and yet in addition to the political routine, which is by no means small, his duties, social and ceremonial, are great. Yet surely it is a fact that British Sovereigns are always inured to the most strenuous labour, and for examples we have only to turn to Queen Victoria and King Edward. The British dynasty has never produced "rois faineants."

The chapters dealing with the working of the Cabinet, of Parliament, and of the great Departments are admirable, and have the additional virtue of being marvellously up-to-date. Thus all the changes in procedure in the House of Commons effected by the Liberal Administration now in power are noted, and mention is made of the official recognition given in 1906 by the King to the Prime Minister's office. That the Constitution is still changing rapidly is shown by a statement made by the author to the effect that the Sea Lords of the Admiralty retire with each Administration. That used to be the rule, but in the last ten years it has been swept away. The Sea Lords are now non-political in every sense, and no change was made in them when Mr. Balfour's Government fell in 1905. The criticism of the British Departments is generally sound. The fact that the House of Commons has little influence upon the administration of India is noted, and is interesting at the present moment. Most men will agree with the author that—"Such a condition of things is highly fortunate, for there is probably no body of men less fitted to rule a people than a representative assembly elected in another land by a different race."

To the War Office, however he is scarcely just. If there was a disastrous breakdown in the South African war the blame must lie largely with Parliament and the two political parties, which had systematically treated the Army as a field for stupid economies. The Army Council is certainly no improvement upon the older system, and has belied all the bright hopes entertained of it. The British Civil Service receives a full need of praise. The author points out that, as Mr. Gladstone predicted to Queen Victoria, the system of choosing candidates by examination has strengthened the hold of the upper class upon the Government. He thinks the methods of selection wise and the subjects of the examination such as really to test the intelectual power of candidates. He disputes the common idea that the Civil Service is omnipotent, but indicates that it has ways of calling a troublesome Minister to order. Professor Lowell holds that the British system will not work if there are more than two parties, and thinks the Liberal Party has exhausted its mandate and accomplish the reforms which were its original justification. But he does not deem the Labour Party likely to take its place. As he acutely remarks, its system of ethics is based on the interests of one class and no such class system "can permanently retain the admiration of mankind." It is doomed to perish because it is profoundly selfish. Yet he sees a danger for the future in the fact that the political pendulum in England is now swung by voters at the poorer end of the scale: If, as is sometimes asserted, they turn against the Government because it has not fulfilled their expectations, then the position is unfortunate; for it means that the parties will be tempted more and more to outbid each other for the favour of these voters. Such a temptation is a danger in any State, but above all in a Parliamentary Government."

In the pen-ultimate chapter the suggestion is put forth that British character is changing. The argument is based on the exuberance of the Mafeking rejoicings, which are supposed to have shown the disappearance of the old, solid, slow John Bull. Such a line of reasoning is somewhat superficial. The peace of 1902 was attended by almost identical displays of emotion, which led critics of that time to declare that the genuine John Bull had disappeared. This curious fact has been ignored by social students, and it may be commended to professor Lowell's attention. This brief summary of some of the notable points the most valuable book should serve to indicate vast importance and vital interest. It range over a great variety of subjects, and treats them always with philosophic detachment, discernment, and knowledge.

THE INDIAN ACACIAS AND THEIR USES.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—There have recently been published two documents that are useful and interesting from an economic and industrial point of view. The first is a Note on the analysis of cutch and the preparation of pure catechin by Mr. Puran Singh, F.C.S., Acting Imperial Forest Chemist, Dehra Dun, which is issued as the first part of the first volume of the Chemistry Series of the "Indian Forest Memoirs," and the other is an article on "Indian Wattle Bark" which was published a short time ago in "Capital" and has since been reproduced in the last issue of the "Indian Forester." The former is a very technical treatise and embodies the results of an investigation which was undertaken with a view to improve the methods of the analysis of the cutch of commerce and the preparation of pure catechin. The author says in his prefatory note that it "may be claimed without fear of contradiction that the proportions of tannin and catechin in cutch are the only factors which determine the character of this useful article as a dye stuff, a tan or a medicine." With this end in view, Mr. Puran Singh set himself to discover a chemical process by which it might be possible to completely isolate catechin from Catechu tannic acid. This is important, not only from a scientific but also technical and industrial standpoint. Cutch like indigo, is one of those valuable Indian vegetable dye-stuffs which is slowly being superseded by artificial mineral substitutes such as alizarin, in calico-printing, though in other branches of the dyeing industry it still maintains its place by reason of its cheapness and fastness of a dye. Its suppression for a superior class of work is the result of certain chemical defects in the composition of cutch as at present prepared for the market. One of these defects is that it precipitates in the dye-bath, on cooling, crystallising catechin which mars uniform dyeing. If the catechin could be freed from cutch, the latter would be more valuable for dyeing purposes and would regain the position that it looks like losing in the European markets, while catechin freed from its tannin would be more valuable as a medicine than it now is. It is impossible to follow the author into the very technical chemical work that follows. Suffice it to say that he has, apparently, attained his object. It may not be, as he points out, that his method of obtaining chemically pure catechin can be followed by the Indian "kath" maker ("kath" being the masticatory so largely used in this country in conjunction with betel, and which has catechin as its most active principle) but it could be developed commercially, and to prove that, after all, is the business of the chemist.

In the article on Indian wattle barks, the author points out that these hardy plants, of which there are eighteen species scattered throughout India, are all valuable for the large proportion of tannin that the bark contains, and yet only two are at present employed to any extent by the tanners, mamely, "Acacia" "Arabica" and "Acacia Catechu." The author then goes on to say:—"So far from making the least attempt to commercially exploit the bark of the indigenous acacias, we have permitted ourselves, at considerable expense, to introduce four and experiment with two, of the so-called wattle bark trees of Australia. Introduced on the Nilgiri Hills of Southern India in the early forties of the last century these interesting and valuable exotic acacias required no less then a period of thirty long years to become acclimatised and completely naturalised. And even though, as doubtless they do, the black and silver wattles of Australia ("Acacia decurrens,"—wild and "Acacia dealbata, Link") yield relatively large quantities of tannin of a quality which is inferior to none, not only in India but wherever else the factors of soil and climate have been found to adequately suit their several requirements, their adaptability and general excellence in themselves alone are circumstances which are unworthy to be advanced against the serious consideration of the neglect to which the local species have been now and always consigned." A list is given of the Indian species which deserve investigation, and among them is "Acacia latronum," indigenous to South India. Incidentally we get a glimse of the wasteful methods adopted by the natives of the country. The "kath" makers already referred to use the heart-wood of the "Acacia catechu" to get the "kath" while the bark with its stores of tannin is left to rot on the ground.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—Germany has assured Turkey that she was unaware of the action of Austria and Bulgaria until happened. It is added that the action of Bulgaria came as a painful surprise. Perhaps the action of Austria was an agreeable surprise. It is not necessary to consider what value should be attached to these "assurances" for in their present form, they are scarcely credible. If Italy knew beforehand how things were shaping Germany probably knew also. The present German explanation is only consistent with the theory that the Kaiser is anxious to put himself right with the Porte, if he possibly can. In view of the blessing the Kaiser had bestowed upon the Austrian enterprise and in view of what has transpired since, it is evident that Germany has lost its character for sincerity in the eyes of the Porte. Hence this belated, and quite unmeaning disclaimer of prior knowledge of Austrian and Bulgrain action, the former of which Germany, by implication, supports while condemning the latter. The rest of Europe naturally views Austrain and Bulgarian action from a different standpoint—the standpoint of the Berlin Treaty. Nay, from a higher standpoint still, that of international morality, the action of Austria and Bulgaria is a return of forcible aggression—a rude disturbance of the "status quo" in the Near East. From the point of view of Turkey, it is tantamount to the attempted conversion of a peaceful into a military movement—arresting the progress of the work of the new regime and raising the Eastern question afresh. Germany has not shown its accustomed astuteness in the handling of the situation, and must pay the penalty of its disingenuousness. In spite of the loud professions of friendship for the Porte, what time a campaign of determined concession-hunting proceeded, the Sultan now knows who his real friends are, the British or the Germans. The fact is, there is only too good reason to believe that the enormous concessions obtained by Germany at the expense of the Turks during the last decade or so have tended to precipitate the revolution and the breaking up of the Junta at Constantinople through which Germany has been working to secure her own ends. In this view, the success of the Young Turk movement must have come upon the Kaiser with even more painful surprise than the proclamation of Bulgarian independence. The destruction of the old "regime" in Turkey involves the extinguishment of German ambitions in Asia Minor and the Persian Gulf, not to speak of lesser projects elsewhere. From Germany, therefore, Turkey has nothing to hope for either by way of sympathy in the work of internal reform or assistance in resisting the return of forcible aggression.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 13th October give the following details :—

KARACHI.

Rice crop slightly damaged by rats and rust in Sujaval and Mirpur Batoro talukas and by rats and insects in Mirpur Sakro taluka. Dry crops injured by rats and caterpillars in Tatta taluka and by insects and drought in Kohistan taluka and Manjhand mahal. Harvesting of early rice commenced in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro and Shahbandar talukas and Ketibandar mahal and of early barani crop in Manjhand mahal, and of jowari and bajri in progress in Kotri, Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro, Jati, Shahbandar and Mirpur Sakro talukas and Ketibandar mahal. Estimated outturn of rice poor. Rabi operations commenced in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Sujaval taluka. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Harvesting of rice and jowari in progress. Area sown with kharif crops 5 per cent. in Shikarpur taluka, 20 per cent. in excess of normal in Naushahro taluka and 25 per cent. in defect in Ghotki taluka. Estimated outturn of rice normal and of jowari and bajri fair. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Standing kharif crops flourishing. Harvesting of rice general. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing; but cotton, jowari and bajri already partially damaged by floods in Hyderabad, Tando Alahyar and Hala talukas and rice in Badin, Guni and Dero Mohbat talukas. Cotton and jowari crops damaged by insects in Dero Mohbat and Nasrat talukas, jowari and bajri in Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas and cotton in Tando Alahyar taluka. Jowari crop damaged by high winds in Hala and Nasrat talukas. Harvesting of jowari and bajri commenced in almost all talukas and of rice in Tando Bago and Dero Mohbat talukas. Picking of cotton commenced in Digri and Nasrat talukas. Threshing commenced in Tando Alahyar taluka Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Dero Mohbat, Nasrat, Moro, Shahdadpur, Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Jowari, bajri and sesamum in Jacobabad, Thul and Kandkot talukas and jowari in Shahdadpur taluka damaged by insects. Harvesting of bajri, sesamum, rice and jowari continues in Kandkot and Thul talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Cattle sufficient and in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Rainfall general and sufficient but one more fall needed. Bajri, cotton and jowari in Gogha petha bajri, jowari, cotton and rice in Viramgam taluka, jowari, bajri, cotton, rice and sesamum in Parantij taluka, irrigated rice and cotton in Daskroi taluka, early sown bajri, jowari and cotton in Sanand taluka, and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Harvesting of bajri in progress in Daskroi and Sanand talukas, of bajri, jowari and rice in Dholka taluka and of bajri and maize in Modasa petha; that of jowari commenced in Daskroi taluka, of sesamum in Dholka taluka, of bajri in Viramgam taluka and of jowari and bajri in Dhandhuka taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Dhandhuka, Viramgam and Sanand talukas. Sowing of sesamum, castor-oil seeds and cotton in progress in Viramgam taluka, of rabi maize in Modasa petha and of safflower and gram in Dholka taluka. Rice is being irrigated from wells and tanks in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate, Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rainfall sufficient throughout the district. One more fall of rain is essential for late sown and rabi crops. Early sown bajri, rice and maize ripened and being harvested. Standing crops in good condition Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Green grass available, Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

A little rain would still be of immense value though too late for bajri. Harvesting of early sown bajri continues and of late bajri and rice commenced. Estimated outturn fair to normal. Other unirrigated crops suffering from drought. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled generally.

BROACH.

Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Harvesting of bajri and cutting of grass in progress in all talukas Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of jowari in progress. Area under kharif crops normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States. Late rain needed in Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Harvesting of rice continues in Chikhli, Chorasi, Jalalpur and Bardoli talukas and commenced in Pardi and Olpad talukas Sowing of wheat and rabi crops in progress in Olpad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress in Bulsar taluka and commenced in Pardi and Chorasi talukas. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in Pardi taluka and in progress in Bulsar taluaka. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

THANA.

Rainfall generally good and sufficient throughout the district. A few showers needed in parts of Kalyan taluka and sea coast villages of Umbargaon petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early crops in progress everywhere in the district. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Umbargaon petha. Manuring of garden crops in progress in Bassein taluka. Fodder supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of principal staples of the district generally stationary.

KOLABA.

Standing crops in good condition, [Harvesting of early crops commenced in parts of the district. Supply of fodder and water sufficient Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

KANARA.

Rain needed everywhere. Crops withering in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betelnuts continues in Haliyal taluka and Supa petha. Rice crop in ear except in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas. Harvesting continues in Karwar and Akola talukas. Threshing commenced in Karwar taluka.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rainfall sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. Weeding completed except in Yaval taluka. Harvesting of bajri and rabi sowing in progress in Amalner, Erandol and Chopda talukas and almost completed elsewhere. Cotton in flower. Jowari and bajri in ear in Raver and Bhusaval talukas. Standing crops generally in good condition, but cotton and jowari withering in Chalisgaon taluka. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of bajri and sesamum completed in Shahada and Sindkheda talukas and in progress elsewhere. Sowing of castor-oil seeds commenced in Navapur petha and of gram in parts of Sindkheda taluka though there is not sufficient moisture in the soil. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of Shahada, Nandurbar and Shirpur talukas. Late sown bajri in Sakri taluka and jowari and cotton in Sindkheda taluka withering. Jowari and wheat in parts of Shahada taluka have suffered from want of rain. Jowari damaged by insects in Sinkheda taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain urgently needed everywhere except in Dindori taluka and western part of Kalvan taluka. Weeding in progress in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in almost all talukas. Rabi sowing commenced everywhere except in Sinnar, Niphad and Malegaon talukas, where retarded for want of rain. Kharif crops suffered much from want of rain in Malegaon and Baglan talukas. Green grass available everywhere except in Niphad taluka, where it is scarce owing to deficient rainfall. Cattle generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient, except in Chandor and Nandgaon talukas where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

More rain needed. Standing crops in fair condition. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing almost completed except in Kopargaon taluka. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rainfall sufficient for the present throughout the district but is now required in the western tract for late rice crop. Standing kharif and germinated jowari crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri commenced generally. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in the Maval tract and sowing of jowari in progress in the eastern part. Area under khariff crops normal in Khed and Maval talukas and Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas, less than normal by 2, 20, 24, 92, 96 and 36 per cent. in Haveli, Sirur, Purandhar, Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond petha respectively and 10 per cent. above normal in Junnar taluka. Fodder-supply deficient in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas, but improving. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels improving.

SHOLAPUR.

Rainfall sufficient for the present. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri being harvested in Barsi taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas. Fodder-supply generally adequate but dear. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain needed in almost all talukas for standing and newly sown crops. Minor crops are being harvested. Rabi sowing in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva and and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain needed all over the district for the perfect growth of rabi seedlings and the formation of corn of kharif crops. Standing kharif crops in ear. Rabi sowing continues. Kharif crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Hungund taluka, and sprouts of rabi jowari eaten by insects. Fodder-supply insufficient in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi; Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water sufficient in Badami taluka and improving in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Standing kharif and rabi crops in fair to good condition though beginning to wither in parts of Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Chandgad petha. Area sown with kharif crops normal. Harvesting of minor kharif crops in progress in Sampgaon taluka and Murgod petha. Prospects generally promising, but one or two good showers of rain required. Rabi sowing continues in Athni and Gokak talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

More rain badly needed throughout the district. Rice and early jowari crops in fair condition. Sowing of cotton completed and of wheat commenced in four talukas. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal. Supply of fodder sufficien Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 7 chataks and of jowari 13 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall sufficient for early sown crops, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Area sown with bajri, jowari and cotton 85 per cent. of normal in Gohilvad and about normal elsewhere. Bajri being harvested. Cotton crop flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

More rain needed. Bajri, jowari and cotton crops in good condition in Dhari mahal. Harvesting of bajri commenced in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Choranda, Tilakwada, Songad, Velachha, Nanchhal, Kodinar and Bhimkutta mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Kharif crops withering for want of sufficient moisture. Prospects not good. Harvesting of bajri commenced in parts of Radhanpur State and Thana Circles. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

More rain needed. Standing crops generally in fair condition. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in Jakhau. Harvesting of bajri continues in Bhuj, Mundra and Nakhtrana talukas and commenced elsewhere, and of sesamum commenced in Nakhtrana taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Bhuj taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

THE LADIES' CORNER

HOME TAUGHT CHILDREN.

In the interest which is shown in education generally and in the bringing up of the board school child there is always the danger of forgetting the case of home-taught children. The charity which begins at home is always the last to come within most people's range of vision, and, when war is waged and won over the problems of healthy school-life for the working man's child, it occasionally happens that school-rooms at home do not quite reach the standard of the Government inspector. Nowadays weak eyesight, defective vision, myopia—or whatever it is called on official papers—are technicalities which the most unsophisticated village school mistress has to take into consideration, but which seldom come within the ken of the nursery governess. Practically little is done in the average school-room to save the small scholar's eyesight. When a new governess appears, a fresh consignment of books is ordered, without a glance at their print, and another lesson and practice list prepared, with probably little thought of waning daylight in the case of afternoon school, but unless she should happen to be a faddist on health matters things usually follow the same time-worn routine. In America the question of defective eyesight—which is said to be increasing—has recently formed the subject of a conference, the members going into the matter exhaustively. In one of the suggestions which they made the usual method of teaching the smallest children to read is actively condemned. Books laid open to catch the cross-light from the open window, in which the black characters—large according to grown-up ideas but small to a child's eyes—are often puzzlingly indistinct, are declared to cause undue strain. In their stead, blackboard writing is recommended at least for the first two school years, the letters and easy words being traced in large characters, so that all can see clearly. Such a plan has, moreover further uses, as nothing, as a matter of fact, more rapidly discovers short-sightedness than blackboard reading, and after discovery early steps can be taken to cure it.

PERSONAL COMFORTS.

Another point is made of movable chairs. Benches fixed into the flooring, so that they cannot be shifted from one position to another, may be almost necessary in large class-rooms, but in the private house the question of morning and afternoon light can be settled much more simply. Children should never occupy the same seats before and after the midday break, and chairs should be moved round to catch the different lights as the morning advances or the sun sinks in the evening. School-room dictation is, besides, often given to all the children at once, and the row of small heads, bending over their exercise books and pencils, forms a wall of shade in itself. Each child in succession casts the shadow of its head on the book of his next-door neighbour while sufficient attention is seldom paid to the eclipse which the hand makes on the paper, unless the light comes from overhead or strikes the page from the left. Books with highly glazed paper, pictures in indistinct halftones, instead of good line drawings, are condemned for older as well as young children. Another mistake is to provide the school-room with books of which the print is too small and the lines placed closely together, and of too great a length. In Germany half the eye-defects of the present generation is said to be due to the cramped lettering and inferior paper—almost like blotting paper—of the German text books in the past, and as a consequence, Latin characters are being more and more used, and school book papers improved. Small children should never be allowed to study lesson books the length of whose lines is more than three inches. Glazed paper should, besides, never be allowed, even dull-surfaced exercise books being preferable to the more expensive type with bright, shiny paper, while the ruled lines must in every case be distinct.

THE PROBLEM OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.

"Fathers and mothers who are anxious to do the best they can for the future of their boys have not just now in England an altogether easy time," writes the "Morning Post." They have got to know in recent years that the public school course, good as it is for forming the character in a particular mould, is not by any means an effective intellectual training except for a few special boys. They are beginning to see that in the keen competition of the present and the near future the boy who is to have a chance must be equipped with something more than the public school gives him, and to realise that it is not fair to a boy to set him down for ten years at Latin and Greek with the certainty that at the end of the time he will not be at home in either language and will never take up a Greek or Latin author for his own pleasure.

IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

"It will be good news for some of these parents that there is a prospect of improvement, and that they can add to the probabilities of its coming soon. The public schools are only very slowly moving towards a curriculum. In that respect the secondary schools under the Board of Education have already passed them. But there is a beginning of reform in the methods of teaching those classical subjects which are still the staple of public school instruction. It is beginning to be realized that Latin can be taught on a plan resembling that by which a modern language is taught by giving practice before memory work and by communicating grammar in use before giving it in theory. The great scholars are simplifying the grammar and even making school lesson books, following in this a little way behind the best teachers.

DR. ROUSE'S IDEAS.

"The idea that a boy can learn his Latin grammar in the concrete as he is learning to make sentences is now accepted by all the best teachers But a few years ago it was a heresy. Quite recently a new heresy has been propounded, which, if parents will help to make it orthodox, may restore Latin and Greek to their true place in education and at the same time give English the chance it has never had. The archheretic is Dr. Rouse, whose doctrine was lately set forth in the "Classical" Review and more recently copied into the School World. We shall try to give his idea in our own way.

"Dr. Rouse says, in substance, to his fellow teachers 'You are trying to teach Latin by construing; by making the boys translate a Latin author into bad English. You are quite wrong; by that plan you will teach neither Latin nor English. The right way is to set the boys to read the Latin without construing it.' The archheretic is absolutely right. We appeal to the intelligent parent, who himself occasionally reads for his pleasure other than English books. Do you get any satisfaction, any real enjoyment, out of a book that you have to construe as you go along. Of course not. The book you enjoy is the one you read without translating. You never translate except when you stick, when you came to a strange world or a sentence that puzzles you.

ADD TO YOUR VOCABULARY.

"Everyone who reads much in a foreign language finds that in the course of reading he has grown familiar with the language. The only thing indispensable is the beginning; you must have enough of the language to be able to read something as a beginning; after that it is a mere matter of practice. Even if you don't look up the strange words you get to know them as you go on. Young children who are learning French or German by staying in the country or from a French or German maid learn in just the same way."

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DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

Corporation's Proposed Reply to Government.

A Committee was appointed on 9th January last by the Corporation to consider and report on the letter from Government regarding proposals for the development of Bombay City, and the improvement of communications in the Island; to this Committee the Corporation had also referred the memorial against the proposed compulsory acquisition of the Mahim woods.

This Committee has now drawn up a draft reply to Government on the subject and recommends that it be adopted by the Corporation. The draft reply and the Committee's recommendation as well as the separate minutes by some of the members of the Committee have been circulated among the members of the Corporation.

THE MINUTES.

Messrs. G. O. W. Dun, F. C. Harrison, S. M. Edwardes, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, E. M. Prees, Col. M. Collie, Messrs. M. Ramji, Lukamsee Nappo, H. G. Gell, and Sir Dinshaw Petit have signed the report.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, J. B. Petit, and Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy have made the following minute:—Subject to the removal of the sentence expressing regret for the delay.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtools had seen the report.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia in his minute states:—In forwarding the letter from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer for the information of Government, the Corporation do not at all commit themselves as to the various proposals. I sign this also subject to the removal of the expression of regret, as there is no delay caused in sending this representation by the Corporation which has to attend to several usual formalities.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in his minute remarks:—This report is not very bad but I prefer the original draft. I am of opinion that the folloming report should be submitted to Government. The necessity of a Railway encircling the whole of Bombay should be emphasized. Throughness is indispensable. All the low-lying lands in Bombay, such as the Flats, should be reclaimed without delay. No new road should be constructed which is not at least 60 feet in width. The whole width need not be metalled at once, but space should be reserved for widening the road. With the above remarks I approve of the original draft report which I adopt as my minute of dissent to this report.

Mr. James Macdonald states:—As I was unable to attend the Committee's Meetings on account of ill-health I regret I cannot sign the report.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir writes:—As I was unfortunately absent from the last committee meeting at which the question of expressing regret at the delay in replying to Government was discussed I do not think I am justified in signing the report as it now stands till I have heard both sides of the question, which I shall doubtless do at the meeting of the Corporation at which this reported is presented.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha, K. C. I. E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. D. E. Wacha have declined to sign the report for the reason that their requisition for calling a fresh meeting of the Committee has not been complied with by the Chairman.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimootla, C. I. E., being out of Bombay, has not seen the report.

THE DRAFT REPLY.

From the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

To the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the following reply to Government letter No. 7382, dated the 9th December 1907, on the subject of the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications within the Island.

2. The letter refers in the first place to the difficulties that have arisen owing to the absence, in the past, of any comprehensive and well considered scheme for the development of Bombay Town and Island. With reference to this observation I am desired to point out that such a scheme would probably have been premature. The circumstances of the City and the conditions of existence therein have changed with such startling rapidity within the last few years and the problems that have to be solved have assumed such different aspects, that had any definite and precise lines been imposed on the City the difficulties of dealing with the present situation might conceivably have been aggravated and the measures required to meet the new conditions seriously hampered. But it must not be assumed that the desirability of laying down general lines for future development was altogether unrealized in the past. The Corporation had before them from time to time various proposals for extensive improvements and a Commission was appointed by Lord Reay to consider the whole subject of the extension of Bombay. But the time was not then ripe for dealing with the question in the manner in which it now presents itself owing to the recent unprecedented growth of the City. It would perhaps have been almost unfortunate had definite measures of far reaching magnitude been then undertaken, for in all probability they would have been unsuitable, inadequate, and incommensurate with present necessities. The Corporation are disposed to believe "the absence of a comprehensive and well-considered scheme" is not altogether to be condemned or deplored.

When, however, the advent of plague led to the establishment of the City Improvement Trust, the necessity for a well-considered and co-ordinated general scheme was manifest. The Corporation pressed both Government and the Trust on the subject in view of what they believed to be a somewhat unconnected and haphazard series of operations. The Corporation beg to draw the attention of Government to their letter No. 13.715, dated the 29th March 1901, addressed to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, in the eleventh paragraph whereof they urge the necessity of working out a comprehensive skeleton-plan of future schemes and extensions in the following words:—

"The subject, however, which has caused most anxiety to the mind of the Corporation, is the somewhat haphzard way in which improvement schemes and street schemes are taken in hand. The Corporation attach great importance, to one factor in the choice of schemes, viz., that they should be fitting parts of a co-ordinated whole, regulated according to the present and future requirements of the whole city. In this way only could the enormous outlay which must in any case be incurred be kept within something like reasonable limits, the resources of the city husbanded for a complete sanitary improvement embraeing all parts of the city, the economy resulting from prescient co ordination ensured and the wastefulness attendant upon separate treatment of insanitary areas left out from the larger schemes be avoided. The Corporation believe that the only way to ensure such carefully regulated co-ordination is to carry out a sanitary survey of the whole city and to prepare a general skeleton scheme in which particular schemes might find fitting allocatiuy before resolving upon undertaking separate proposals. The act has carefully vested the Board with powers to enable them to set to work with the comprehensive deleberation so indispenable for the successful issue of the gigantic undertaking entrusted to their charge. The Corporation confess that they have viewed with great concern the attitude of the Board in respect of this most important point. Without saying that the Board have totally ignored it, it has seemed to them that that body have not realized to the full the absolute urgency of a comprehensive policy, if their operations are to be so framed as to embrace gradually the whole city in the future as well as the present. The Board have already promulgated six schemes, which may all be described as improvement schemes, though some of them are technically called street schemes. These schemes leave untouched large insanitary areas more or less contiguous to the proposed improvements. And yet, there was nothing before the Board which could have guided them in selecting the schemes they have propounded in the light of the requirements of the insanitary areas left out, or which could indicate whether the future separate treatment of such areas left out would fit in with the schemes in hand, so as to ensure the least expenditure possible."

I am desired by the Corporation to point out respectfully that the attitude taken up by the Bombay Government in connection with the question of the location of the sewage outfall has unfortunately very seriously hampered the Corporation and the public in developing the City in several of the most natural directions. There is no doubt that the City has suffered considerably by the imposition of the Worli outfall on the western side of the Island through the instrumentality of what was known as Dr. Hunter's Drainage Commission appointed by Government during the administration of Sir Richard Temple. The City was agitated and alarmed beyond measure when the proposal was first mooted by the Commission, and endeavours were then made to allay their fears by hasty and erroneous float experiments by means of which it was endeavoured to prove that the sewage would be certainly carried away to the open sea. The City, however, was never reconciled to a location of the outfall so manifestly unnatural and altogether repugnant to its physical configuration, and the Corporation made strenuous efforts from time to time to have what they held to be a blunder remedied. The Corporation would draw the attention of Government to the reports of Mr. Baldwin Lotham and Mr. Santo Crimp, both Sanitary Engineers of the highest eminence, whom they engaged at considerable expense to come out to Bombay to report upon some of the most urgent sanitary matters affecting the City. In October 1892 the Corporation made a last effort in this behalf. With Mr. Doig's valuable report on the working of the Shone system as applied to Rangoon and which was to be applied to Colaba, they again appealed to Government to reconsider their decision not to allow any sewage outfall at Colaba. But Government were not to be moved from their determination on this subject, and the appeal of the Corporation was rejected. Thus the areas between Mahaluxmi and Worli, which are beautifully situated and receive the full benefit of the sea breezes, have been rendered unsuitable for residential development and the natural expansion of the City in this direction has been greatly retarded.

The Corporation further desire me to urge that the sanitary development of the City has also suffered in consequence of the policy of Government in connection with the Flats, and in reference thereto I am to invite the attention of Government to the accompanying memorandum on the subject. The Corporation beg to point out that had these areas been properly developed, which the Corporation had expressed their readiness to undertake should they have been vested in them as requested, they would have proved most valuable for the healthy expansion of the City. The claim of the City to the possession of the Flats has now been dealt with in a very unsatisfactory manner by the expedient of vesting them in the Improvement Trust under special provisions which prevent their effective development by any of the bodies concerned.

Another point to which the Corporation are anxious to invite attention, before proceeding to discuss the questions raised in your letter regarding the lines on which development of the City should proceed, is that general proposals for the development of the City cannot be very fruitful till their financial aspects are well considered in the light of the City's resources and their results well weighed in the light of economic consequences. It is somewhat dangerous to approve certain definite details of expansion to the exclusion of alternative plans without knowing first what will be the cost of the scheme finally adopted and what will be the burden of expenditure upon the present and future generations of rate-payers.

Lastly, the Corporation consider that although preparation for future needs and the formulation of a plan of development to be gradually perfected in future years are of the essenee of administrative wisdom, it is one of the most difficult problems to decide in what precise direction a city ought to expand or will expand, under the influence of climatice circumstances, commercial progress or educational advancement. The Bombay Government suggest that an attempt should be made to divide the Island into natural areas for the accommodation of the upper, middle and lower classes but the Corporation cannot help entertaining an apprehension that such a scheme formulated and approved at this juncture might in after years be rendered nugatory by circumstances which cannot possibly be now anticipated. One may perhaps assume that if the problem of development and localization of classes according to occupation had been laid for discussion and solution before the public bodies and citizens of Bombay in 1857, the latter would almost certainly have contemplated the permanent occupation of the Mazagon section and some portion of the Parel as an upper class residential quarter. They could not possibly have foreseen the desertion of Government House, Parel, in consequence of the death of the wife of a Governor; they could not have foreseen the sudden growth of mills and factories, which turned Parel from a pleasant country resort into a teeming warren of industry; and they could not have foreseen the enormous growth of trade on the east of the Island which changed the character of Mazagon and forced the owners of the old spacious houses to build new houses for themselves in other parts of the Island. In the some way it may now seem appropriate to allocate the industrial population to the Byculla, Chinchpugli, and Parel wards, and to assume that the middle classes will always be content to dwell together in Improvement Trust Schemes V and VI; but such an arrangement does not sufficiently take into consideration the fact that further northern extension of the dock area, the need for which cannot now be foreseen the gradual education of the masses, which may connote a more sanitary standard of existence and a desire to dwell at a greater distance from the scene of their daily labours, and a movement of the middle classes from the east to the extreme west of the Island, which might be engendered by further expansion of the eastern foreshore, would infallibly wreck the scheme now put forward and might result in a novel distribution of the population which prescience would not at this moment deem to be within the bounds of probability.

Under these circumstances the Corporation feel considerable diffidence in urging upon Government any hard and fast scheme of future expansion and prefer to subordinate their suggestions on this head to what appear to them now to be the actual present requirements of the City. In this connection the Corporation beg to state that the schemes stated to be under consideration by the Improvement Trust have not as yet been before the Corporation, and that therefore they are not in a position to deal with this subject in the light of those proposals. The chief requirements of the City at this moment are, in the opinion of the Corporation, as follows:—(a) Removal of insanitary areas. (b) Abatement of over-crowding and provision of house accommodation. (c) Improved communication between the north and south of the Island. (d) Provision of stable accommodation. As regards (a) the removal of insanitary areas, it is presumed that the Improvement Trust will, under the provisions of the Improvement Trust Act, gradually deal with such areas as may be declared to be insanitary in the same way as they have already dealt with 1st Nagpada; and in this connection both the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer urge the desirability of filling up the now low-lying portions of the Island, a work which will have to be undertaken at no distant date.

On the question of the abatement of over-crowding and provision of house accommodation, the Corporation would remark that over-crowding is of two kinds—(a) The over-crowding of houses on the area, (b) The over-crowding of people in the houses the danger from the latter being very greatly accentuated by the former which the Corpotation believe to be the greater evil of the two.

The over-crowding in houses is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the ignorance and poverty of the people, and to the perforce division of them into communities and castes requiring them to congregate in particular localities. Little improvement in this direction can be looked for until education shall have induced the desire for a higher standard of comfort and sanitation, which must of necessity be followed by a rise in the rates of wages and a gradual tendency towards independence of communal ties. The time which must necessarily elapse before these results can be brought about renders it impossible to deal with this aspect of the question, save in the very limited manner attempted by the recent addition of Section 379 A (4) to the Municipal Act, and it is the opinion of the Corporation that attention should more particularly be directed towards the lessening of the over-crowding of houses on the available area. This is a matter to which the attention of the Improvement Trust may usefully be directed, though the Corporation realize the difficulty of selecting which houses to remove where so many of practically the same class are densely crowded together.

To prevent a similar over-crowding of area in the future, it would appear that statutory powers are required to limit the proportion of area of a building plot that may be built over, and to prohibit building on a plot of less than a fixed minmum area. By this means only can a landowner be prevented from bringing about a similar congested state in newly developed areas. The Corporation consider that such limitations should be prescribed in such a manner as not to affect too severely the areas that are nearer the centre of the City, but that they should certainly be more stringant in proportion as the distance of the areas increases from the centre.

But any reduction of house accommodation must be accompanied by a corresponding development of some of the remaining vacant areas in the Island, and as the Corporation consider that the now overcrowded areas of the City will continue to be occupied by the poorer and working classes who, at present insist on accommodation contiguous to the scene of their daily labours, they are of opinion that except for the purpose of providing more extensive accommodation for this class in the neighbourhood of the mills and large workshops, the main object to be aimed at should be the removal of the middle and more well-to-do classes from the centre of the City. For these classes the Improvement Trust Schemes, Nos. V and VI, and the vacant lands of Mahim and Dharavi, will afford the most suitable and convenient areas, and the migration of these classes will entail also that of considerable numbers of domestic servants, shop-keepers, labourers and artizans.

And here the Corporation desire me to remark that in their opinion the time has arrived when the areas still remaining available for the expansion of the residential areas of the City should be jealously guarded and a strict limit placed upon their appropriation for the erection of mills, large factories, extensive workshops or other such purposes as can easily and economically be provided for outside the limits of the Island. They have particularly in view the proposal of the G. I. P. Railway Company to establish their carriage and wagon factory Dadar between and Matunga directly to the west of the area being dealt with under the Improvement Trust Scheme No, V, which is looked forward to as likely to become in the future an important middle class neighbourhood and on which large sums of money are being expended; and they trust that Government will yet take measures to prevent the value of this neighbourhood for residential purposes being thus prejudiced.

In connection with this question the Corporation desire me to submit that Government can greatly assist in rendering practicable schems for the withdrawal of the middle classes from the heart of the city and their location in newly developed areas by a settled policy as regards their interests in any lands still undeveloped and by refraining from capricious enhancement of assessments. They note that the rates levied on newly assessed lands have been greatly enhanced of recent years in the case of Government lands appropriated for beneficial purposes, in some cases over 10 times the sum levied 5 years ago being now charged; and the claims of Government as regards their interets in lands held under 'Toka' tenure of which a very large area exists in the undeveloped tracts to the north of the Island appear liable to enhancement beyond all expectations. These claims are undertood to be based on the intention of Government at the expiration of the term for which, the existing rates are fixed, to fix the revised rate of assessment at 4 per cent, of the ground value. This represents the usual amount of a secured ground rent of freehold land, and its effect must be to double the amonnt of ground rent which a person desiring to build on such land would have to pay necessitating a much higher rent for such accommodation as may be provided. The Corporation earnestly hope that this question will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.

The question of accommodation for the more wealthy classes still remains to be considered, and in this connection the remarks contained in para. 3 above point to the conclusion that no difficulty on this score need ever have arisen. A considerable addition however to the available accommodation is now being made on the Colaba Raclamation of the Improvement Trust, and it has yet to be seen whether this will be readily taken up at the existing scale of rents while there is building land still available for a good class of residences at Chowpatty and at Gamdevi in the Improvement Trust Scheme No. IV. The Corporation look forward to the time when the existing sewerage outfall shall be removed from Worli, in which event the magnificent sea front from Mahaluxmi to Warli would be made available, and under these circumstances the Corporation are decidedly of opinion that any idea of extensive reclamation in Back Bay for this purpose would be at the least premature.

As regards Trombay, which is a comparatively shadeless and practically waterless Island, the Corporation cannot think that it is either necessary or desirable at present to consider it from the point of view indicated, and they prefer to reserve any expression of opinion until at least the Port Trust works on the east of the Island are further advanced.

On the subject of improved communication between the north and south of the Island, the Corporation consider that the most essential points are (1) the widening of Parel Road and its extention as a wide thoroughfare from Pydhonie to the neighbourhood of Arthur Crawford Markets, and (2) a wide thoroughfare running south from the Bandra Causeway through the Mahim Woods and probably bifurcating to debouch upon the Esplanade Road and upon Girgaum. The Parel Road is the principal thoroughfare of the City and its inadequate width is daily becoming more apparent since the electrification of the Tramways. The Corporation prefer not to express a definite opinion as to the precise line which should be followed south of Pydhonie, as they have not the necessary material before them, but they consider that the widened thoroughfare should debouch in the vicinity of either the Paltan or Hornby Roads.

Similarly they are not in a position to lay down the precise line of the second or 'western' thoroughfare which however should present no difficulty in its more northern length though, the southern portion, which might take a line either through Kamatipura or along Duncan Road, must be difficult to locate and very costly to execute, and will probably require upwards of a generation to complete. The Improvement Trust system of roads in connection with the new Chowpatty overbridge will prove of great value in this connection when Chuman Kiln Road is widened, a matter which requires early action.

Regarding the provision of stable accommodation the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the present arrangements under which such buildings are scattered haphazard throughout areas that should be reserved entirely for human habitation is highly objectionable and has been responsible for a great measure of ill-health in the past. The Corporation hope that it may ultimately be found possible to relegate all milch-cattle stables to places outside the limits of the Island, arrangements being made by the Railways for the regular running of milk trains, but as this scheme may prove impracticable for the immediate future, the Corporation consider that these stables should be concentrated in suitable localities north of Clerk Road where their construction and sanitary condition can be carefully supervised.

As regards bullocks employed in connection with labour carts, the Corporation consider that what is reqired is proper stable accommodation which should preferably be provided towards the east and north of the Island. Stables for horses, however, must be distributed more or less throughout the City and the best plan would seem to be to fix the requirements of each Ward after consultation with the Commissoner of Police and then to choose a definite area in each Ward to which such stables might be rigidly confined.

The last question is whether the existing line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be cut off at Grant Road or any other station south thereof and be diverted into the Victoria Terminus for the purpose of local traffic. With respect to this question I beg to invite attention to my predecessor's letter to the Secretary to the Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, No. 3106, dated 4th October 1905, in which the opinion of the Corporation has already been expressed to the effect that it is necessary in the interests of the public that the B. B. & C. I. Railway should as decided by Government and the Railway Board after sufficient enquiries as to the requirements of the public, be maintained under any circumstances as far south as Church Gate Station and I am desired by the Corporation to state that while they still adhere to that opinion under the circumstances now obtaining, they look forward to the time when it may be possible to electrify the line or to provide an equally convenient substitute for the conveyance of the large number of passengers who now utilize it.

In conclusion the Corporation desire me in forwarding, for the information of Government, a letter from the Commissioner on this subject covering letters from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, to express regret for the delay that has occurred in dealing with this matter and their hope that before coming to any decision in the matter Government will be pleased to appoint a Commission to investigate the various important issues involved in the proposals, and further that before they proceed to give effect to any recommendations that may ultimately be arrived at by such Commission, they will also be pleased to give the public sufficient opportunity to examine and comment upon such recommendations.—I have, &c.,

PRESIDENT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Chambers, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's memorandum forwarding the Acting Health Officer's report submitting a summary of measures taken to minimise the prevelence of malarial fever in Fort, North, including therein Frere Road, Cowasji Patel Street and Pitha Street.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be recorded. He submitted that a commission ought to be appointed and an exhaustive inquiry should be made into the cause of the outbreak of malarial fever, which had been of a virulent type.

Captain Liston in seconding the proposal said:—There are one or two matters in connection with this report of the Health Officer on the measures he has taken to minimise the prevalence of malaria in the Port of Bombay to which I would like to draw the attention of the Corporation.

The first point to which I desire to draw attention is the fact that in Corporation Resolution of 29th June, the Commissioner was asked to report on the measures he proposed to take to minimise the prevalence of malaria season now in the affected districts during the epidemic season now almost over. Now you will observe that the report of the Health Officer on this matter is dated so late as 25th August i.e. about two months after the passing of the resolution. But this is not all for the letter of the Commissioner dated 29th August forwarding in this report is only now in the middle of October being considered by the Corporation. There is evidence here of considerable delay in giving effect to the wishes of the Corporation.

Compared however with other matter which concern the public health of this city the present case may be regarded as one which has been most expeditiously carried through. Not long ago I had the opportunity of drawing the attention of the Corporation to the fact that a committee had been appointed to consider the sewerage of Wadalla village more than five years ago and that up to the present the Corporation had not received the report of this committee. Only the other day we had the report of the Re-vaccination Committee, a committee which was appointed to consider the matter three years previously. This committee submitted a report which there can be little doubt was written after a few hours' consideration of the subject a report which under the circumstances was absolutely valueless. So long as public health matters are dealt with in this spirit by this Corporation. I see little prospect of any radical improvement in the very high death rate which at present afflicts this city as far as this Corporation is concerned the interest evinced in those matters is so small that the city would get was well without the existence of this body.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Indeed it is not the Corporation which looks after the health of the city, but the Health Officer who appears to have almost unlimited control in all matters which concern the public health. Under the circumstances therefore I think the Health Officer must bear on his own shoulders all blame that may be attached to any failure in ameliorating the health of the inhabitants of this city. This indeed a grave responsibility, one which I think should not be born by any single individual. I have on one or two occasions suggested that a permanent or Standing Committee (call it what you like) should be appointed which could share with the Health Officer some of this responsibility, Sir P. Mehta has generally voted such suggestions by pointing out that the formation of such a committee would so radically upset the constitution of this Corporation that any suggestion of this kind could not be thought of, I feel however that the present state of matters is so bad that the most radical reform is necessary. It would be a great boon to the Corporation if Sir P. Mehta in place of only voting my suggestion would put forward some other means of reform for I feel sure that even he cannot be satisfied with the present state of affairs.

Passing now to consider the report of the Health Officer there can be no doubt that events have proved that the measures he has adopted have been absolutely unavoiding in preventing the spread of the epidemic which Mr. Watcha predicted so long ago as June last. Nor is this failure to be wondered at, for the measures adopted seem to have been quite inadequate to meet the situation. No special staff has been organised or engaged to study carefully the breeding places of the malaria carrying mosquitos. Spasmodic efforts such as those described in the report have no doubt been made to destory the breeding places of the insects but the majority of these attacks on the breeding places of mosquitos have been undertaken too late in the season despite the fact that ample warning of the impending danger was given.

Attempts have been made to throw the responsibility which naturally devolve, on the Health Department on to the shoulders of the Railway Companies and Dock Contractors etc. Excuses have been made for the unusual prevalence of the disease and a quotation has been given from the works of Dr. Manson in which the cause of the disease has been attributed to the upturning of the soil. Unfortunately the Health Officer has not completed the quotation and has thus possibly given rise to a misconception of the actual views held by Dr. Manson in this connection. Let me quote to you from Dr. Manson's Tropical Diseases under the heading disturbances of the soil, he says: It has often been observed that in malarious countries, so long as the soil remains undisturbed agues and the severer forms of fever are comparatively rare, but so soon as building road making and other operations implying soil disturbance commence, then severe malarial fever appear. After a time, and when these operations in the progress events have concluded and the broken surface of the soil has, so to speak, skinned over again, the place becomes once more comparatively healthy. The medical history of Hong Kong may be cited in illustration of this fact. Now this quotation from Dr. Manson closely resembles the one given by the Health Officer. But Dr. Manson continues, I cite the case of Hong Kong; but there are dozens of other instances which might be quoted, and which are quite as opposite and convincing, as to the danger of carelessly disturbing the soil in malarious localities particularly during the warm season.

THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Soil disturbance unusually implies the formation of holes. Holes imply puddles and puddles imply mosquitos. In the present state of knowledge this seems to be adequate explanations of the recognised danger of earth cutting in malarious districts. You see therefore that Dr. Manson believes that mosquitos and mosquitos alone are the cause of the trouble even in those cases where upturning of the soil appears specially to be connected with the cause of malaria. Continuing to examine the Health Officer's report, I observe that he has inspecteda number of manhole chambers on the storm water and other drains in the Frere Road District and he states that he found mosquitos in their places. To destroy these mosquitos he has issued orders that the underwells of the manhole chambers shall be pasterined once a week. How this will prevent the development of mosquitos in the drains I fail to understand. "Besides these measures he continues "as already reported all house gullies and traps are being regularly and systematically pasterined and the house wall on either side to the height of two feet or more." I believe this measure was originally put forward as a means for combating the plague and now we hear, that it is equally good for preventing the spread of malaria. I fail to see how this measure acts in connection with either disease and I think the Corporation would be well advised if they took some means to prevent this fragrant waste of money directing the expenditure to some more useful purpose so that in the case of plague a larger number of rat traps might be purchased and in the case of malaria a well trained staff may be organised and employed in seeking out the breeding places of mosquitos, more particularly the breeding places of the species which is spreading the disease. Coming to the penultimate paragraph of this report reading it, one might imagine that the Parel Laboratory had been consulted in the matter, I desire to inform the Corporation that this has not been the case but that quite independently of the Health Department but with the kind assistance of Colonel Collie when my staff and I could find time generally on Sundays and on holidays we endeavoured to ascertain what species of anopheles mosquito was spreading the disease, he offered an assistance to the Health Department to determine for them the species of any larvae they might find in wells or drains but up to this time we have not been favoured with a single specimen so that I shall look forward with great interest to the further report on this subject which the Health Officer has promised us.

CLIMAX OF EPIDEMIC.

In conclusion gentlemen it gives me great pleasure to state that I believe we have reached the climax of the present epidemic, with the advent of unfavourable weather for the development of mosquitos there has been a marked reduction in the number of these insects. Last Sunday we were only able to capture some thirty specimens of the fever carrying species where not long ago it was possible to capture one hundred with case. Within a few weeks this reduction in the number of fever-carring mosquitos will be followed by a reduction in the number of fresh cases of malaria. It should however, be remembered that a large reservoir of infected individuals has been created from which mosquitos will again become easily infected with the disease when the weather conditions for their development become once more favourable so that next year's epidemic may be even more severe than the one now almost over unless suitable precautions are early taken to check the spread of the disease.

Dr. Jehangier J. Cursetji remarked that the virulence of the fever was so strong that all the residents in the locality had left their houses and the locality was deserted. Under no circumstances could they be persuaded to return to Frere Road houses. They should take vigorous measures to eradicate the scourge. A systematic campaign should be carried on against it. Dr. Jehangier Cursetji pointed out several places which were breeding mosquitoes in that locality and said that it was their duty to take stringent measures to prevent this breeding. Last Monday when he visited the place he noticed that the rank vegetation in the compound of St. George's Hospital had not been removed.

Dr. Dadachanji next addressed the Corporation on the question.

The Commissioner at this stage said that he held a press copy of the Health Officer's quarterly report. It was about 15 pages and most of it was devoted to the malerial fever question. He would therefore suggest that the discussion should be postponed until the next monthly meeting when that report would be presented.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta suggested that the proper course would be to continue the discussion at the next meeting when the Health Officer be asked to be present and address the Corporation on the matter. The Executive Officer was fully coversant with the question, and if he were to openly and publicly speak on the subject, the public would feel satisfied. He therefore proposed that the descussion be adjourned to the next meeting and that the Executive Health Officer be asked to attend the meeting.

Mr. S. S. Mistry seconded the peoposition which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SNOWFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The snowfall returns for August last, to-day published by the Meteorological Department, show that on the whole the snowfall was not greater than usual. In Kashmir there were one or two falls, but the amount was small measuring only six inches on the Zojila. In Almora the total fall measured ten feet deep on the Newe Pass.

CHARSODDA where the recent raid occurred, is 23 miles north-east of Peshawar. The raiders prove to have been local and trans-border budmashes and are still at large.

THE "Statesman" says that the flax crop in Behar is threatened with a serious danger, in the shape of the flax Dodder, a parasite of European origin, which has been discovered on two estates in Behar, on which flax is grown.

Two interesting Ceylon jungle scenes at the Colombo Museum will shortly be on view under the shelter of immense glass show cases which are now being fitted up in the Zoological section of the Museum. The scenes will contain sambhur and young spotted deer, bear and leopard, crocodile, porcupine, peacock and several smaller birds and small animals. There will be jungle and scrub and a tank in the foreground, the conditions being true to nature.

FROM a statement in the "Indian Trade Journal" it appears that in spite of all the difficulties of transport and exchange with India, trade with Tibet continues slowly but surely to improve. In the official year 1907-08 the trade was valued at Rs. 39½ lakhs, an improvement of over Rs. 17 lakhs in the twelve months. The exports of wool were particularly good, and in spite of a heavy drop in prices at Kalimpong, the quantity sent from Tibet was extraordinarily large. Unfortunately, the low prices realised have checked the sale of piece-goods at that mart, as the Tibetan traders cannot afford to make purchases.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACES.

Poona 13th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

HANDICAPS AND HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the handicaps and horses left in for the 13th Poona Extra Meeting on Saturday the 17th instant:—

FINAL PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Killua (10st. 7lbs.), Oakton (9st. 4lbs.), Sacristan II. (8st. 11lbs.), Forfeit (8st. 4lbs.), St. Patrick (8st. 3lbs.), Zotique (8st. 2lbs.), Jolly Abbot (8st.), Coquette (7st. 4lbs.), Conscience (6st. 12lbs.), Umutbee (6st. 10lbs.), and Winsome (6st. 8lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8 lbs.

PONY CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Lady Leslie (9st. 11lbs.), Wild Boy (8st. 8lbs.), Matalgia (8st. 6lbs.), Cracker (8st.), Cheeky (7st. 6lbs.).

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

EASTERN SELLING PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Osborne (9st. 4lbs.), Little Joker (8st. 13lbs.), Madras (8st. 9lbs.), Settler (8st. 2lbs.), Caravan (8st.) Napoleon (7st. 12lbs.), Prince Chestnut (7st. 11lbs.), Sunlight (7st. 9lbs.), Hullo (7st. 8lbs.). and Martyn (7st. 4lbs.).

Tap weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3lbs.

LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Dilerjung (10st. 7lbs.), Scimitar (10st.), Sabah (9st. 10lbs.), Darby (9st. 8lbs.), Sherali (9st. 6lbs.), Shanwar (9st. 1lb.), Real Blood (9st.), Mountain King (8st. 13lbs.), Najmi (8st. 10lbs.), Lassa (8st. 8lbs.), Engine (8st. 6lbs.), Godolphin (8st. 5lbs.), Hishan (8st. 3lbs.), Plassy (7st. 12lbs.), Jalmood (7st. 12lbs.), Squire (7st. 11lbs.), Little Joker (7st. 11lbs.), Selection (7st. 8lbs.), Amani (7st. 3lbs.), Swallor (7st. 1lb.), Lord Kitchener (6st. 11lbs.), and Virtuous Bay (6st. 9lbs.).

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5lbs.

FINAL WELTER PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Pincher (13st.), Umutbee (11st. 7lbs.), White Heather (10st. 9lbs.), Cairnsmore (10st. 8lbs.), Lady Sarsfield (10st. 4lbs.), St. Michael (10st. 2lbs.), Platoon (9st. 7lbs.), and Wolferton (9st. 3lbs.).

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7lbs.

The following is the draw for the Arab Plate:—

FIRST ARAB PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Moscow (7st. 12lbs.) Bendigo (7st. 12lbs.) Dumrad (8st. 2lbs). (Gladiator) (8st. 13lbs.) Safoog (8st 3lbs.) Brutus (9st. 7lbs.) Merrily (8st 8lbs.) Darby (7st 7lbs,) Wild Poppy (7st.) Arab Sheik (7st. 6lbs.) Recruit (7st 5lbs,) Antica (7st 11lbs), Ashroff (7st. 11lbs,) Diler Jung (8st 6lbs,) and Folx Start (6st 10lbs.)

SECOND ARAB PLATE.—Distance—1 mile

Monim (7st 9lbs), Hadee (8st 1lb), Saree (7st 2lbs), Alma (9st 2lbs), Ajeel (7st 3lbs), Meazer (8st 11lbs), Russam (6st 7lbs,) Rummah (7st 4lbs), Dhafer (8st 4lbs), Amood (8st), Desert King (7st 6lbs), Scarlet (7st 4lbs,) Vasco (8st 1lb), Shearmint (7st 10lbs) and Young Kohinoor (8st 10lbs).

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The following are the entries for the additional race, Poona 13th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 17th October, 1908; entry closed at 8 a.m. on Thursday, 15th October:—

NURSERY CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Hamayoon (8st. 1lb.), Mr. W. S Clarke's Hobyin (8st. 8lbs.), Mr Dawood Essack's Retriever (8st. 11lbs.), Mr. H. S. Cassel's Diamond King (7st. 5lbs.), Mr. A. Rahman's Selection (7st. 6lbs.), Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Little Gafal (8st. 13lbs.), Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Narsin (9st. 6lbs.), Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Good Morning (8st. 6lbs.), Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light (9st. 1lb.), Mr. Khalal Bin Saif's Muzloom (9st. 1lb.), Mr. Sheith Bin Saif's Asi (8st. 1lb.), Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdul Karif's Shimal (8st.), Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Gazban (8st.), Mr. Hajee Ally Khaderi's Silkration (7st.), Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Virtious Bay (6st. 12lbs.), Mr. Newton's Sanjakdhar (8st. 7lbs.), Mr. Newton's Fallah (8st. 10lbs.), Mr. Pil's Fritz (9st. 5lbs.), Mr. Mufak's Lord Kitchener (6st. 3lbs.), Mr. Alex A. Essayie's Woolwinder (7st. 4lbs.), Mr. Zaid Bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack (8st. 3lbs.), Mr. Morison's White Oats (8st. 5lbs), Mr. Morison's Raffles (7st. 7lbs.), and Mr. M. Goculdass' Orby (8st. 9lbs).

Weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

TUG-OF-WAR.

THE semi-finals in the above competition took place last evening between the Light Horse, who had drawn a bye in the first round and the "G" Company B.V.R. "A" the winners of the "C." The sides were about evenly matched with weight slightly in favour of the "A." After a strong struggle, the heavier team came out successful.

TEAMS.

"G" Co. B.V.R. "A"	Light Horse.
Busch	Holl
Baker	Seaton
Hearson	Irwin
Jackson	Carter
Crosswell	Grayburn
Milne	Annesley
Saxby	Rutherford
Gorrie	Blair

Starter: The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor.

The finals will be competed on Saturday, the teams being Gymkhana Rugby team "G" Co. B.V.R. "A."

MR. O'DWYER, Officiating Resident of Hyderabad, proceeds on leave next month, on relief by Sir C. S. Bayley from Assam.

MR. DORAN, Officiating Director-General of Post Offices in India, has left Simla for Bombay, on tour.

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HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 16

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Abatement.

414-04 Malvi H M and R Bai Jadav vs Jadavji Damodar and others Madhowji K and C Little and Co.

For Trial of a Separate Issue.

161-08. Madhowji K. and C. R. D. Sethna vs Tricumdas Damodher and others. Dikshit D. and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

628-08 Dikshit D and S, D Khimji vs D Menji Raghavaya, B and N.

537-08 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Harriram Shriram Hiralal and Co.

632-08 Thak A Ghandy Heerbai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.

701-06 Mausukhlal J and H Mangaldas Parbhudas and others vs Gopaldas Lakhmidas and others Matubhai J and M.

724-66 Little and Co A Ready Money and others vs Jafferbhai Somji Payne and Co.

157-07 Mirza M and M Sharifabee and others vs Syeo I S Ali and others Makurdas A Ghandy,

319-03 Bicknell M and R Motilal Balkisson vs Shridhan Gopinath and others Kanga and P.

126-07 Bhai Shanker K and G Curranji Shanjibhai vs Haji Fadialias H F Jackeria Mehta and S.

855-07 Bhaishanker K and G Bai Dhankorebai widow vs Jiwanram alias Maganlal Himatram and others Malvi H M and R.

723-07 Raghavaya B and N Thakubai widow vs Kashibai widow Chitnis M and M.

106-08 Little and Co A Ready Money and Co vs M H Vishram Kanga and P.

340-08 Dinshaw D Bai Chanchalgowie vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhai J and M.

783-05 Thak A Ghandy D Vandiavaradas and others vs H G Hoosin Wadia G and Co.

714-06 Pestonji R K and Co Shavak R Bamonji vs C Lalloobhoy and others Wadia G and Co.

108-08 Bicknell M and R S K Barodawalla vs T Musaji and Co Nanu and H.

643-05 Payne and Co H A Hassum vs H E Hassam Bicknell M and R.

54-06 Payne and Co H and A Hassan vs H I Hassam Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdools, in person.

606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dowkaran vs Velji Moorji and others C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rastonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson and others vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Mansuklal J and H.

423-06 Makurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady and anothers Ardesher H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabai widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed I Mahimtula and others Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

18-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Decree Absolute.

763-07 Jehangir M and S Bai Karimbai widow vs Ghandy Isaub Ismail Unwalla and P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

338-06. Payne and Co. Abdool Latiff Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitiker and others vs. Mahomed Hasanbin Shaik Mahomed Wakba and others F. P. Pavri S and J. N. M. and M Little and Co. Capt. and V.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R.

For Hearing Exceptains to Commissioner's Report.

99-07 Mehta D and D Zulficar Allikhan vs Mahomed Mirja Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others Kanga and P.

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P

903-07 Edgelow G and Co, Mirza M Kashani vs Bibi Sakina widow and others.

435-08 C P D'Cunha, Abdul R Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Mahubhai J and M.

568-08 In person a pauper Pandurung Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri and others Mansuklal J and H

593-08 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulliji vs Abdul Hoosein Shekh Jeewaji Tyabji D and Co

594-08 Daphtary F and D Ramkrishna Chintaman Shroff vs Waman Nana Shroff Bhaishanker K and G

769-07 M R Vakil Sha Nathoo Moorji vs Krishnabai widow and another Mirza M and M

552-07 Ardesher H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhuukandas vs Vasantrao Madhowrao and others Bicknell M and R K L and M J G and B P and Co

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Motions to speak to the minutes of Decreetal Order.

527-07 Madhowji K and C Jugmohandas Damoderdas and others vs Kasidas Maturdas and others Heralal and Co.

For Consent Decree.

359-08 Mehta D and D Alidina Ladakak Damji vs Meheralli Moledina and others Kanga and P

For an Exparte Decree.

826-07 Kanga and P Deokeran and others Beharilal vs Narandas Narsingdas. Hiralal and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	14	11	30 a.m.	10	3
Teheran ...	15	12	10 p.m.	2	24
Suez	15	2	15 p.m.	0	44

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (15-10-08)

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Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

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MAY 9TH, 1908.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

MEMPHIS.—Undesirable to publish your communication at this stage of the proceedings.

ANTI-LAC.—Your contribution is scarcely suitable to our columns.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1908.

MYSORE.

MYSORE has always been a progressive State, and the latest address by its able Dewan, delivered to the Representative Assembly on the 8th October, proves that it is still holding upon the path of advancement. Take, for example, the financial condition of the State during the past year. The total revenue was a little more than 240 lakhs, out of which 12 lakhs and over were set aside to replenish the cash balance, two lakhs were ear-marked for a famine reserve, and over one lakh for the sinking fund of a loan raised in 1906-07. And yet, after setting aside these sums and spending freely on the main departments, a handsome surplus of nearly 14 lakhs was secured. The revenue estimates for the current year include the cost of several educational measures of prime importance, such as the increase of pay of village schoolmasters and the abolition of fees for elementary education, the development and equipment of a sanitary department and minor scientific departments and the building of a Technical Institute. As one reads the figures supplied by the Dewan one cannot help feeling how fortunate this self-contained State is to be in a position to grapple with problems which are exercising the minds of administrators in British territory, but which are far less easy of fulfilment over so wide an area as that which belongs to the British Crown. The problems with which the Government of Bombay are faced at this moment are essentially similar to those with which the Government of H. H. the Maharaja is now dealing. The question of developing sanitation, of improving the teaching of science and of increasing the pay of village schoolmasters are too well known in Western India to require more than bare mention; and the steps which Mysore is taking in respect of them are a faithful reflection of the policy adopted by the local Government in British territory.

It is almost a pity that Western India has not already followed the example of Mysore in the matter of the regulation of newspapers, an Act for which was recently passed through the Mysore Legislative Council, which, though it has been in existence for little more than a year has already justified its creation by passing several very important measures. The Mysore Newspapers Regulation has not been received with approval by many of the newspapers in India, but, to quote the words of the Dewan, "this was only to be expected, as newspapers outside Mysore cannot have a first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing in their State and can only discuss the question or abstract principles, as has actually happened." "I have already assured the public," he adds, "that the Government would always be glad to have their acts criticised with as much freedom as the critics liked, provided only that the criticisms stopped short of disseminating absolute falsehoods and deliberate perversions of facts, likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the State." How gladly should we in British India welcome a similar regulation designed to prevent the dissemination of "absolute falsehoods and deliberate perversions of facts," especially when we find journals of the baser sort following this policy of malice prepense and finding in consequence an ever wider circle of readers. There is at least one vernacular journal in this city, widely read by the lower classes, which ought to have been abolished long ago, if, that is to say, we accept the principle that sedition-mongering should not be allowed to continue unchecked under our very noses. To the parents, guardians and schoolmasters of Western India, to whom a recent resolution of the Educational Department of the Bombay Government was addressed, we would commend the remarks of the Dewan upon the series of atrocious murders committed during the past two or three years in the City and Cantonment of Bangalore. The crimes were very cleverly planned and the disposal of the bodies and of the gold ornaments, which were the chief objects of the murders, showed a considerable amount of misdirected ingenuity. "The circumstances of the case," remarks the Dewan, "indicate the absence of good home influences even in apparently respectable families and illustrate the evils of a partial and inadequate system of education in which there is no place for moral and religious training." These words might have been spoken of Western India, even though by good luck public opinion has not been scandalized by the actual occurrence of such a series of crimes as startled Bangalore. But the absence of good home influences is quite as marked here as in Mysore, and one of the greatest problems before our administrators is how to restore to the hearts of the youth of India that feeling of reverence for parents and preceptors which was once so marked a feature of Indian social life.

Another direction in which Mysore has ever proved herself a most progressive State is that of archæological research. For years past she has freely spent all available funds upon unearthing, co-ordinating and deciphering the ancient records of the country-side and the volumes of the "Epigraphia Carnatica" are a lasting monument to her efforts in the cause of this branch of historical science. During the year 1907-1908 we read that the officer in charge of the State Archæological Department discovered 210 new inscriptions and several interesting copper plates, as also a work on rhetoric by Sayana and a commentary by a celebrated Jain scholar of the eighth century. These and the already published compilations of inscriptions will form material of the highest value to him who may in after time sit down to write such a history of Southern India as Vincent Smith has written for Northern India. There is no early history of Southern India now existing which can be compared to the volume which embodies the result of Mr. Smith's epigraphical, historical and numismatical researches; and yet such a volume is very badly required, particularly as the strong Dravidian element in Southern India renders that area one of the most interesting in the whole of India. Let us hope that before many years have elapsed a complete review of the history of Southern India will have been written. Space forbids our noticing the Dewan's able address in greater detail. In conclusion we would only call attention to the fact that Mysore has not escaped participating in the ferment of unrest which has recently arisen in all parts of India; and that, although the Mysore agitator was fairly mild compared with his fellow in British India, both the schoolboy and certain sections of the general public had to be warned of the dangers of adopting the creed as presented by the extreme section of the agitators and had to be reminded that as far as Mysore was concerned they have all that a genuine nationalist could wish for. The last portion of the address is devoted to a discussion of this subject and to a pronouncement of the views on the matter held by the Maharaja and the Dewan. "Over and above our duty to the State," he writes, "and to our Maharaja we have a duty to the Paramount Power to whom we, both ourselves and the State, owe so much; and anything calculated to weaken loyalty to the British Throne should be discountenanced and repelled by you. We owe our external security to that great Power and what advance we may have made in constitutional government is due mostly to the sympathy and guidance of that Power." It is a thousand pities that some of the acknowledged leaders of the people in Western India could not have shown themselves sufficiently sincere and loyal to make a similar pronouncement at the moment when the anarchical outrages in Bengal were scandalizing the law-abiding portion of the population of this Presidency.

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WORKING OF THE BRITISH PATENT LAW. IT cannot be said that the terms of the new patent law at Home are oppressive as regards the period fixed for operation. At present nothing whatever can be done under the most important clause for it cannot be enforced at any time less than four years after the date of a patent or less than one year after the passing of the Bill, whichever may be the longer. That period—for there are many patents which otherwise would have come under the immediate operation of the new law—is practically eighteen months, for six months elapse between its passing and the date of its coming into operation. The clause to which we refer, is, of course, that which states that after the expiration of the periods specified above, any person may apply to the Comptroller for the revocation of a patent on the ground that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. On the face of it this appears to mean that simply because a patented manufacture is carried on to a greater extent outside than inside the United Kingdom the patent can be revoked. This is not so and a consideration of the matter shows how grossly unfair it would be. Take as an instance a patent worked by an Englishman in America and France. Supposing that the demand in each of these countries was equal to that of England, the manufacture would be carried on "mainly abroad." There is a special Sub-Section to deal with this matter laying down what procedure shall be adopted. First, an application for the revocation of a patent on the ground of main or exclusive manufacture abroad having been presented, the Comptroller is to consider it, and if he is satisfied that the allegations in the application are correct the matter enters upon another stage. The patentee will then be required to prove that the patented article is manufactured in England to an "adequate" extent. If he cannot prove such adequate manufacture, or cannot give satisfactory reasons for the default, then the Comptroller may revoke the patent forthwith, or after an interval specified by him. The patent cannot be revoked under this section if "adequate" manufacture within the United Kingdom be proved, or if satisfactory reasons be given why such adequate manufacture is not carried on. Much will depend upon the interpretation given to the word "adequate," but there can be no doubt that it is intended that consumption of a patented article within the United Kingdom shall be supplied by the products of home manufacture if such home manufacture can be reasonably carried out. It will be observed, too, that the Comptroller must accept a reasonable excuse for the non-working of a patent in England where the circumstances are of a certain nature. For example, it is possible that a process may be invented for dealing with some tropical products which must be treated on the spot and not after shipment. It may be argued that in such a case his patent is no use to him in England, but it must be remembered that it may involve the making of machinery and of the importing of similarly-treated material when his patent is in operation. Revocation in such an instance would also be thoroughly unfair. A patent agent at Home recently raised an interesting point as to whether the section will be operative in the case of patents not worked in England and which merely exist to prevent the manufacture thereof an article not in use in the country. As an example he gives the [illegible] case of a German manufacturer who takes out a patent in his own country for an article which he supplies in large numbers to China, the only country in which such article is in use. To avoid competition by British manufacturers in the Chinese market (he cannot get a patent in China) he also takes out a patent in the United Kingdom, so as to prevent the manufacture of the patented article in that country and its subsequent export to China. The actual manufacture is all carried out in Germany. In this case the article protected by the British patent would be exclusively manufactured abroad, but it is a question whether the British patent could be revoked on that ground, as the patentee might argue that the manufacture was carried out in England to an adequate extent. There is no demand, he might say, and therefore there is no manufacture required. On the other hand, it might be contended that there was a demand from British exporters to China. From the foregoing it will be seen that Section 27 of the new Act does not provide that a patent shall be revoked solely because of foreign manufacture, nor that it must be worked within the United Kingdom within a specified time as an inflexible condition of its existence; but the Section does enact that when, as a preliminary and essential ground, it has been found that an invention claimed in a four-year-old patent is being worked mainly or exclusively abroad, the Comptroller may order its revocation if it is not worked in Great Britain to an adequate extent. If the manufacture of a patented article is adequately carried out in the United Kingdom, a patentee has nothing to fear from the operation of Section 27. In general the new Act is designed to prevent the manfacture abroad of things which might equally well be manufactured in England, and in this direction only, presumably, will the Comptroller allow it to be used.

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FRENCH INDO-CHINA. IT may be that they have fewer traditions with which to combat, but the French as regards their Eastern possession have made a large stride in advance of the British in India in respect of decentralisation. Opinion in France as far as it gives thought to French Indo-China is that the five provinces of Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, Cochin-China and the Laos having great differences, social, religious, ethnological and in the matter of language, should be administered separately in accordance with local habits and customs although the supervision of one Governor-General is regarded as necessary. The whole of the territory of French Indo-China is equal to about that of the Punjab and United Provinces while the population is somewhat less than that of this Presidency. How many different races there are has yet to be decided but there are enough to make a common government undesirable, and a scheme of reform has been prepared.

In the first place, it is suggested that each Province should pay its own expenses and should only be called upon to contribute its just share to the cost of the central Administration, which should be kept down to a minimum. These central expenses should be restricted to three heads, viz., the salaries of the Governor-General and his establishment; military expenses; and interest on loans. The first head obviously requires no explanation. As to the second, it is pointed out that all questions of defence against exterior enemies are common to the whole federation of Provinces. As to the third, it is plain that the joint security and borrowing power of the combined Provinces will be greater than that of any one of them separately. It is suggested that each Province should collect its own revenues, whether Customs or other, and that there should be no Imperial taxes whatever. The Governor-General should exercise a financial control over the several Budgets and should cause the proper share of Imperial expenses to be incorporated in them. Each Province is to have its own scheme of Public Works, Telegraphs, Railways, etc, all under the chief control of the Governor-General who will see that inter-Provincial communications are secured. The chief measure of decentralisation suggested, however, is in the fiscal policy. In Indo-China generally and more especially in Annam, the collection of revenue was held to be a matter of contract between the village community and the administration. This fact has, it seems, been ignored and the individual revenue payer has been brought into contact with the farmer. There are, perhaps, too many monopolies. That of opium, says a competent French critic, "may be allowed to remain. It affects very few people, and those mostly Chinese, that is to say, foreigners. It hinders no local industry and it yields a revenue of 8 millions of piastres (that is, about Rs. 120 lakhs) a year" which is an enormous revenue for so thinly-populated a country. The taxes on salt and on the sale of tobacco are very unpopular and, in Annam especially, might, it is said, be replaced by a tax on land. The tax on alcohol is also imposed, apparently, in an inconvenient manner, being a tax on consumption. But to make a change in this, a matter which concerns every class of the population, will be a difficult and invidious task. It is suggested that the advice should be taken of the consultative Assemblies recently appointed in the four senior Provinces. Such changes would make possible a huge reduction in the number of French officials which would save as much as twenty lakhs a year, and the principle of local self-government which is strong and the right to which is recognised would gain immensely. There seems every probability of the reforms being carried out and it will be interesting to see with what success.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. A. Tosh to act as Agent at Sukkur Branch, vice Mr. J. G. Ridland transferred to Head Office.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S HOME IN THE HOP GARDENS.

Miss Violet Asquith's Adventure.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Rumours to the contrary notwithstanding, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have not made up their differences. The Duchess who has developed a fondness for quiet country life, and her latest retreat is an old fashioned farm in the heart of the Kentish hop gardens. Berkely, the Duchess's new home, is built on some of the highest land in the county. Hop gardens surround it on all sides and it commands a fine view of the English Channel. The roomy old white brick house which bears signs of being added to from time to time is in striking contrast to the palatial glories of Blenheim and Sunderland House, that Piccadilly monument to the Vanderbilt millions. Solid comfort rather than luxury is its prevailing characteristic.

The Duchess has now been living the simple life in the hop gardens for over a week and is delighted with the experiment.

Early to bed and early to rise is the rule at Berkely and the day is spent in motoring, driving, walking and reading. Lord Ivor Churchill, the ten year old younger son of the Duchess, is her constant companion in these excursions from Berkely. It was indeed on his account that the Duchess decided to lease the picturesque house on the hill top for two years. During the summer Lord Ivor and the little Marquis of Blandford stayed at Broadstairs and the Kentish breezes proved so beneficial to Lord Ivor's health that his mother decided to remain in Kent for the present.

During the few days since her arrival at Dunkirk the Duchess has made several expeditions to the hop gardens, where the hoppers have suffered much distress owing to the heavy rains. Her interest in social work is very deep as the harassed clergy of East and South London can testify and many of the poor hoppers catching sight of the tall form of the young Duchess recognised a friend of their slum days. She is an earnest church worker too and has already made an appearance at the little church on the hill but a stone's throw from her country house where the venerable white haired vicar has officiated for more than half a century.

PREMIER'S DAUGHTER'S ADVENTURE.

Miss Violet Asquith's many friends will rejoice that she is experiencing no serious ill effects from her adventure on the cliffs near Stains Castle where the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith have been spending the recess. Returning in the early evening for a favourite book which she had left on the cliffs some distance from the Castle, Miss Asquith stumbled and fell and knocking her head against the rock became unconscious. When it became known that she was missing a search party was organised but it was not until two o'clock in the morning that the rescue party came across the unconscious form of the missing girl.

Tall and slender with deep violet eyes and masses of fair hair parted in the middle and bound round her head after the fashion of a Greek statue, the Premier's eldest daughter has a singularly sweet expression and gentle winning manners.

She is of the picturesque order of womanhood and affects liberty gowns, art colourings and antique jewellery. Quiet and retiring in many ways—she is a curious contrast to her vivacious little step-sister Elizabeth—the Premier's eldest daughter is yet a born hostess.

A CLEVER YOUNG HOSTESS.

When Mr. Asquith succeeded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, Mrs. Asquith's health was far from good and acting on the orders of her doctor she spent a good deal of time in the country. Then it was that her young step-daughter stepped into the breach and acted as her father's hostess and housekeeper.

With a pretty old world dignity the young hostess received her father's guests at Cavendish Square. Then came the migration to number 10 Downing Street with Miss Asquith directing the removal arrangements. During the last session she has assisted her step-mother to receive the Government's guests and on occasion has acted for her. Though Violet Asquith had long been an interesting personality in the brilliant little coterie of intellectuals which her clever step-mother drew to Cavendish Square, her portrait has never got into the illustrated papers and to the general public she is unknown.

"Who can that sweet looking girl be who is sitting at the back of Mr. Asquith ?" whispered one of the suffragette leaders on the memorable occasion when at the beginning of last session Mr. Asquith, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, received a suffragist deputation at the Treasury. "The sweet looking girl" was Miss Violet Asquith who remained an interested listener to the speeches of the suffragist leaders and to her father's judicial reply.

SECRET OF THE FRENCH SASH.

The sash has suddenly become an all important factor in dress. When the Parisian dressmakers introduced the fashion of the sash towards the end of last winter one thought its reign would be brief if brilliant. English dressmakers as a matter of fact looked askance at the sash and advised their clients against it, pointing out that there was considerable art in wearing a sash graceful. Any way it was only a fad of the moment they said.

But the sash reigns triumphant. Not only are visiting toilettes and evening gowns swathed around with soft folds of silk or ribbon hanging in long graceful ends at the side, but the sash has made an appearance on all the new tailor-made gowns.

Even the fur coat is finished at the waist with a sash of heavy crepe de chine falling in knotted ends at the side.

Of course the sash is seen to the most advantage on a slim figure, but [illegible] fashion now demands slender outlines and too ample proportions have been reduced in the most wonderful way by skilful corsetting and a course of physical exercises.

As a means of freshening up a last season's gown the sash is simply invaluable to the home dressmaker. A last season's evening gown for instance can be made quite up-to-date by the addition of a satin ribbon sash with fringed or embroidered ends. Crepe de chine with motifs of lace inserted is another pretty finish.

There is a certain art in the arrangement of the sash, which should not be tied in the old fashioned way. A length of either silk ribbon or crepe measuring three yards forms the sash and heavy silk tassels are the most effective finish for the ends. Another essential is a ring the size of a five shilling piece which should be covered with silk the colour of the sash and ornamented with crochet in fine silk cord to match.

Now for the adjustment of the sash which is swathed tightly round the waist from the front and crossed at the back where the folds are held in place by a tiny safety pin. The crossed ends are brought to the left side. The right hand end is then drawn through the ring in a loop about an inch long. The remaining end is drawn through this loop which is then tightened. The sash is now perfectly adjusted and the silk or ribbon remains uncreased. The ends moreover lie flat and the ring is quite a decorative addition to the sash. This is the whole secret of the fashionable French sash and it is the easiest thing in the world to make it at home.

EYELET EMBROIDERY.

Fashion indeed seems to be playing into the hands of the home dressmaker. A favourite decoration for autumn gowns consists of eyelet embroidery, which is successfully applied to cloth silk, vevet and crepe de chine.

Buttonholed eyelets through which velvet ribbon is run are effectively used on both day and evening gowns. A dress trimmed with a design in eyelet embroidery is a costly purchase for it is all hand work, but eyelet embroidery presents no difficulties to the good needlewoman. A white cloth gown decorated with eyelet embroidery, the tunic skirt bordered with fringe and a black crepe de chine sash swathed round the waist is one of the smartest gowns of the early autumn.

THE STORMY DAY OUTFIT.

With the approach of October and the blustering gales associated with the fall of the year a "stormy day" toilette becomes a matter of urgent necessity for the modern "out-door woman."

The shapeless all enveloping macintosh garment of a vague grayish brown shade which was once the last word in wet weather clothing has gone and in its place there is an ideal rainy day coat of rain proof silk. In white it is a delightfully becoming garment and as it is washable it is by no means extravagant wear. Facings of velvet to match the dress worn underneath give a pretty finish and the waterproof hat or cap may be of the same shade. The new umbrellas are rather taller and thicker in the stick than of yore and the fashion of the coloured umbrella has numbers of devotees.

CARNIVAL OF THE COOK.

At the beginning of November the "Carnival of the Cook" as the Cookery and Food Exhibition which is held each year in the Horticultural Hall is beginning to be known will once again be held.

The Cookery Exhibition has always been noted for the number and variety of its competitions and this year the struggle of those wishing to enroll themselves on the roll of honour of the kitchen will be very severe. The Royal chefs always take a great interest in the Cookery Exhibition and it is expected that they will act as judges in more than one of the competitions. One of the most interesting tests will be the boiled potato competition. It has long been contended by the experts of the cookery world that a potato is the most difficult thing possible to cook and serve to perfection and that nine out of every ten cooks never do cook potatoes properly. And indeed it would seem to those who have seen the way that potatoes are served up in restaurants where the cooking is otherwise impeachable that there is a great deal of truth in the contention. The time allowed to the potato competitors is fifty minutes and in that time the potatoes must be washed, peeled, boiled and served in three different ways.

An entirely novel section of the exhibition this year will be that devoted to ways of cooking bananas. Bananas fritters, puddings, souffles, creams, jellies, tarts, etc., will all be exhibited.

Not only do the chefs of the Royal household and fashionable hotels compete but there are classes for housewives of all degrees and for little girls who learn cooking in the County Council schools.

A FANCY Dress Dance will be given to-night by the Ex-Students Union, at "Woodland Hall." Admittance for members free, non-members Rs 2 and 3, if in fancy costume on evening dress.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 13, was 611, giving a death-rate of 29·88 per annum per thousand as against 37·59 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 81 died from fevers; 10, plague; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 42, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 125, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarhœa; 23, dysentery; 49, still-born; 98, old age and debility; and 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattias, 5; Hindus of other caste, 269; Hindus low caste, 65; Musulman, 131; Parsi, 18; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European, 6. The total number of births was 426 as against 412 the corresponding period of last year, and 438 the average over the past five years.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

DEMAND FOR A WAR.

Servia's Determination.

ROUMELIAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

THE DARDANELLES AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Montenegrin Parliament, replying: to the address of the Servian Parliament says, "The time has come for Servia and Montenegro to raise a common standard in defence of Serb ideals. Let us join in a holy war."

A telegram to the *Koelnische Zeitung*, from Sofia, states that the German Minister has notified Bulgaria that until she has given up the Roumelian Railway or paid a daily indemnity of 15,000 francs, the question of her independence cannot be discussed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Germany and Austria have made renewed representations to Bulgaria to the effect that the consent of the Porte must be obtained before her claims regarding the Oriental Railway can be settled.

LATER.

M. Izvolsky is having daily prolonged conferences with Sir Edward Grey.

It has been agreed that the question of the Dardanelles shall be arranged separately between Turkey and Russia with the benevolent assistance of Great Britain and France.

Some compensation will probably be given to Servia in the form of a guarantee of territory and admission to the Danube Commission.

The Bulgarian Premier, in an interview with the correspondent of the Paris "Matin," reiterated Bulgaria's pacific intentions, but said: "If we have again to purchase our independence we will do so with our life's blood."

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The "Times" on the Situation.

LOONDON OCTOBER 15.

The "Times," discussing Persian affairs and the recent victory of the reactionaries at Tabriz, says.—"The Shah seems to be bent on encompassing his own ruin. The rescript summoning the new Mejliss is a delusion and a sham, and unless the Shah learns wisdom soon the fate of Tabriz may be that of Persia."

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Fifty-four Arrests.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

A telegram from Volksrust states that Mr. Gandhi, who was arrested there on returning from Natal, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour for refusing identification particulars under the New Act. Fifteen other Indians have received sentences of from four to six weeks' hard labour as prohibited immigrants.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Fifty-four Indians, who have been twice previously deported, have been arrested at Komatipoort, for re-entering the Transvaal.

Sentences of three months' hard labour were inflicted. The Indians rejected the alternative fines.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Sliding Scale Wanted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Manchester, last night said he had not approached the parties in the cotton dispute because he was entirely dependent upon receiving an invitation, and because he trusted to the commonsense of Lancashire.

He believed that patience and good-will would effect a settlement and hoped that the settlement will be followed by the establishment of a sliding scale.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Received in Audience.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15,

Reuter wires from Peking that the Dalai Lama was received in audience yesterday. He was accompanied by representatives of the Wai-wu-pu.

Tibetan affairs were discussed.

GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

Four Balloons Missing.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Another balloon, taking part in the Gordon-Bennett Race, has sunk to the northward of Heligoland. Its occupants were rescued.

Four balloons are still missing, and fourteen torpedo boats are scouring the North Sea, over which two balloons were sighted but again lost.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

A fishing smack has rescued another Gordon-Bennett race balloon, off the Norwegian Coast.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Stiff Sentences.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Seven of the Suffragettes, arrested in connection with yesterday's disturbances, have been sentenced to one and two months' imprisonment for refusing to find sureties.

Many unemployed were bound over and others received sentences of from one to three months' hard labour.

The Speaker has abolished the privilege of ladies to watch the debates in the House through the glass doors.

LONDON OCTOBER 15.

Mr. John Burns, in a speech at Tynemouth last night, said the Government was accelerating the granting of loans and was dispensing with red-tape in order to relieve the unemployed.

More money would be spent on the unemployed by March next than was spent on the Lancashire famine in the sixties.

ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Preventing the Traffic.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Pease, replying to Mr. Rees, regarding the passage of caravans of arms to Afghanistan, said that the Legation reported that the Persian local authorities were doing their best to prevent the traffic.

The Legation had been instructed to make further representations.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Largely Over-subscribed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Chinese Railway loan of £5,000,000 has been largely over-subscribed.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "India" Case.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

M. Srinivasa Iyenger, the accused in the "India" sedition case was committed this morning by Mr. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to stand his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Madras High Court, on three charges, of which each has three counts. The charges which were read out to accused, each contained in full the articles alleged to be seditious.

The Tinnevelly Appeals.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

In the Tinnevelly Sedition appeals Mr. Richmond, Barrister-at-Law, Special Government Prosecutor, is still dealing with the arguments brought forward by counsel for the appellants, Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva.

ALIPORE JAIL TRAGEDY.

The Gossain Murder.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

At the High Court to-day before the Vacation Bench, Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe, the case of the murder of Gossain in the Alipore Jail came up on reference of the Sessions Judge of Alipore. Mr. Eardley Norton appeared for the crown and Mr. P. L. Roy for Satyerdra Nath Bose, Kanai Lal Dutt being undefended. Mr. Norton proceeded to place the Judge in possession of the facts and said that it was proved that Satyerdra fired the first shot. The case is proceeding.

MURDER OF A SIRDAR.

Shot in the Head.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 15.

The son of Sirdar Atta Mahomed Khan of Beleli was found murdered near his home with a bullet wound through his head. The news came into Quetta yesterday, but not a clue has yet been found of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime.

DEATH OF MR. J. WHITE.

(EROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

I regret to record the death, at the Sassoon Hospital, from pneumonia this morning, of Mr. J D P White, Secretary, Poona Gymkhana Club. He was very popular during his five years' stay in this station.

DEATH OF MR. CHALMERS.

Result of a Riding Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

I regret to announce the death, at the Presidency General Hospital, yesterday, of Mr. James S. Chalmers, from the result of his riding accident.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY SEQUEL.

Trial of Corporal Cullen.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 15.

To-day at the Chief Court before Mr. Rattigan the case was tried of Corporal Cullen, of No 1 Mountain Battery, who was chaged with the murder of a native Driver Lachmandas. Messrs. T. R. Turner and T. R. Broadway appeared for the Crown and Mr. Grey for the defence. The question was brought as to the sanity of the accused, but after some deliberation and hearing of expert evidence the jury decided the man capable of undertaking his defence.

Mr. Turner, in opening the case, said: On 31st July accused took over charge of the guard at Jutogh at about 2-30 p.m. Accused was seen to go into the room in which were arms, to take up a rifle, go to the place where cartridges were in an unlocked box, take out a cartridge and walk into the verandah. Immediately afterwards a shot was heard and several men who were also on duty and the sentry on the verandah ran out. The sentry got hold of the accused and took away his rifle, and accused then made a statement. Lying at a short distance was the native driver Lachmandas who was taken to hospital suffering from buckshot wounds. He died later under treatment.

Mr. Turner then called several witnessea. Those cross-examined by Mr. Grey spoke to accused's excellent and steady character. The Battery was also very much disturbed by the news of the murder of the nurse girl by the native servant.

Mr. Turner, for the prosecution, said:—The only defence was insanity, What the jury had to consider was whether the accused was able to distinguish right from wrong on that day. He never exhibited anything like disease or melancholia. Then Mr. Turner put it that the man was perfectly sane on that date. There was nothing to show the man was insane, and it has been held that absence of a motive did not necessarily show insanity unless the jury found there was something other than this hallucination, that he had to avenge the poor girl's death. They ought not to give him the benefit of the doubt as to whether he was insane, as insanity had to be proved. He had deliberately taken a rifle, got out a cartridge and shot the man, Lachmandas,

Mr. Grey, for the defence, said:—The proof of all this case was murder, It all was a case of culpable homicide. To prove murder there had to be the intention, and Counsel contended that it was quite impossible to prove any intention or knowledge of the act Accused had never desired to kill anyone. Hearing of the murder of the nurse girl he brooded over the tragedy, and seeing weapons he felt a vague desire to inflict injury. He went outside and shot at the legs of Luchmandas. The "post mertem" proved that only two pellets of buckshot went as high even as the abdomen. Collen never desired to kill anyone, much less the man whom he had known for years. Regarding insanity the medical expert proved accused to be suffering from melancholia on 21st August. It is highly probably therefore, that accused was suffering from its early stages on 31st July or previously. His act too absolutely tallied with what Spitska, an authority on insanity, described as certain symptoms in the development of melancholia. The man was now as mad as they made them. In short Counsel urged that considering the probable previous mental state and the absolute lack of intention for the act, the jury must acquit the accused on the charge of murder.

Mr. Rattigan then summed up. The jury found the accused guilty of murder, but considered that he should be acquitted under section 84. The Judge accepted that decision and remanded the accused into custody.

LORD MINTO.

Excursion on the Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

H. E. the Viceroy and party marched into Simla arriving at about four this afternoon from the Chor Mountain where an enjoyable visit has been made though birds were scarce and not a single bear was seen.

DR. STEIN THE EXPLORER.

Under Treatment at Leh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

A Press Communique states that Dr. Aurel Stein, who left India in the early summer of 1906, has reached Leh and expects to arrive in India some time in November.

He left Khotan in the beginning of August and explored the difficult mountain region to the North of the Karokoram. His feet were frost bitten and he is now undergoing treatment in Leh.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

During last week 1,634 plague deaths occurred in India, the Bombay presidency reporting 942, the Madras presidency 116, the Punjab 72, the Central Provinces including Berar 238, the Mysore State 104, Central India 47, Rajputana 37. Bengal 11, the United Provinces 14 and Burma 22.

NASIK ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. Williams on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 15.

Before Mr. Jackson, District Magistrate, the case of the Crown vs. Williams was heard to-day, the charge being one of grievous hurt under Section 325.

The allegation is that Mr. Williams, Executive Engineer, pulled Bhausing out of a cart on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, and kicked him, with the result that he died on Tuesday of peritonitis.

Mr. Vaidya, Assistant Public Prosecutor, conducts the case, while Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., defends.

Mr. Pathankar, Vakil, tendered a "vakalatnama" for the son of Bhausing, claiming to be the complainant. Mr. Binning objected; the Crown being the complainant, Mr. Pathankar should not be allowed to appear, but may assist Mr. Vaidya, if Mr. Vaidya desires it.

Saheb Rambhausing, son of the deceased, deposed that his father left Trimbak with his cart on Sunday. On Monday he received a wire from Sitaram, saying that his father had been killed by a Saheb, and to come immediately. The telegram was not produced, Witness and Bundi, his mother, went to Nasik on Monday evening and found the father in the temple sick. The father said he had been kicked by Engineer Williams, but there were no marks, only a swollen abdomen and a bleeding nose. The father died on Tuesday morning.

Bundi, the widow, spoke of leaving Trimbak with Rambhausing; she stayed with the deceased till his death. Deceased did not mention Mr. Williams' name.

The case is proceeding and will continue in the afternoon.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE.

Visit to Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 15

It is now understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, Member of Commerce and Industry, will arrive here next month, and be principally occupied with questions relating to the Burma Oil Fields, which Sir T. Holland's Commission are investigating.

He will also look into matters connected with the Port and River dues in Rangoon, the latter of which has yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,96,138 during the past year, which was the first after the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon decided to impose the dues.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Popular Medical Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR OCTOBER 15.

An influential deputation, formed of leading merchants, waited upon Mr. Patni, the Diwan Saheb, with a petition signed by 1,000 people, requesting reconsideration of the transfer from the Joowansingjee Hospital, of a qualified Doctor, Mr. Motiwala, whose attainments as a medical practitioner are indeed praiseworthy, having cured obstinate cases, creating faith in the people, who hold Mr. Motiwala in much esteem; besides his general disposition has made him popular to all, much more amongst the lower class receiving free treatment.

It is hoped that the Maharaja will grant the request of the people, who cherish one of his Officers so highly.

BRUTAL TORTURE.

Girl Done to Death.

TEN WOMEN CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

Yesterday, before Mr. T. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, ten wealthy Bengali purdanashin women and men, belonging to the weaver (Tanti) caste, leaving at 38/1, Beadon Row, Darjipara, Calcutta, were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Giribala Dassi, a young Bengali woman, aged about 24 years.

She was found hanging, but marks on the deceased's body showed that red hot irons had been applied and other brutalities practised.

The Court, after the hearing the pleader for the defence, who asked for bail, ordered all the female accused to be released on bail of Rs. 500 each, and the first three male accused on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Increased Scale of Pay.

NEW INLAND TARIFF RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 15.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, sanctioning the increased rates of pay for Telegraph Signallers, has been received and the orders of the Government of India on the subject will shortly be issued.

The final proposals for changes in the Inland Telegraph Tariff are now before the Government of India.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Comman er F. G. Bird, sailed yesterday for Muscat.

ON LORD MORLEY'S NEW BOOK.*

Second Notice.

UNDER the modest title of "Miscellanies: Fourth Series," Lord Morley has added one more to the already considerable number of books which stand to his credit. Actuated by the notorious dislike of the reviewer to the *scribendi cacœthes* (in others) we had almost written debit; but any book from Lord Morley's pen must always possess qualities distinguishing it from the efforts of lesser men, and (incidentally) rendering it welcome to the reviewer as an oasis of sound writing in the desert of trash with which he too often has to deal. In the "Note" prefixed to his book Lord Morley claims briefly that the various essays which compose it are "not altogether without a clue." In a sense this is but a truism and must hold good of any collection of "fugitive pieces"—so they be by one man: how much more then, if that man be a historian, statesman, and philosopher, of so consistent a type as Lord Morley? None the less few readers will be led by a belief in its unity to open the book and read it straight through. The fare provided looks too varied, and each man will attack first his favourite dainty. It is not everyone whose tastes are catholic enough to attack with equal relish Mill and Machiavelli, nor do we all feel ourselves equally at home on the well-trodden ground of modern English politics, and in the less known byways of medieval Byzantine history. There is an old, and perhaps somewhat blasphemous story of a would-be journalist who invaded an editor's sanctum with an "Essay on God." He was politely assured of the editor's personal belief in the excellence of his work; "But," ran the final verdict, "we would prefer something more *actual.* It was perhaps this journalist's instinct for the "actual," which led us to read first the last essay, on "Democracy and Reaction," rather than to begin at page 1, "Machiavelli," a Romanes lecture delivered at Oxford in 1897. But after working back in the course of time to Machiavelli we are of opinion that instinct guided us aright. The last is the most important as it is certainly the longest and "meatiest" piece of work in the book. After all—it is conceivable—some of the other essays might have been done as well by scholars who have never strayed beyond the courts of Trinity or the quadrangles o Balliol. But in "Democracy and Reaction" we have a philosophic criticism of the events of the last twenty or thirty years written by a politician who, if he has sometimes stood aloof and played the student, nevertheless because of this very constancy and readiness "only" to "stand and wait," has never failed in the old classic phrase to be 'pars magna' of the events happening round him. We have written "events", but it is the distinction of nearly all Lord Morley's works that familiar as he is with every "fact" and occurrence of his period, he is never led away by the desire to tell us "exactly what happened" from his determination to explain philosophically of the workings of the "Zeitgeist" and the "Stream of Tendency." An interesting contrast, we may mention in passing, to the method of the only other public man who has recently written of what he knows best. Like Othello, Lord Cromer has "done the State some service, and they know it"; and he has written out faithfully and in order exactly how it was done. Nothing has he extenuated, nor (we state it boldly) has he set down aught in malice. He writes much of events, and dates and persons; of battles and interviews, speeches and assassinations; little of the "Zeitgeist" and not much of the "Stream of Tendency." For all his wide reading—and mottoes strew his pages thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa—Lord Cromer would scarcely claim the title of philosopher. But [illegible] that he is a historian would be to play with words. He [illegible] difference is not much [illegible] to deny [illegible] things from close by, Lord Morley from afar; the [illegible] our muttons—more. To return however to [illegible] excellent Lord Morley has taken for his text [illegible] book on the same subject by Mr. Hobhouse, a professed philosopher whose spurs were won early in the schools at Oxford. But excellent though [illegible] that [illegible] own book is, it is of course Lord Morley's personality, opinions and knowledge of affairs that interest us; who cares now to remember the books or the authors who provided Macaulay with pretexts for his essays? Lord Morley is not, any more than was "honest John" in his humblest days, a Grub Street hack! If he notices a man or a book, it is for his own good and sufficient reasons.

Of the remaining essays—there are six—unquestionably the best is "Guicciardini," followed closely in order of merit by "Machiavelli." The reason of their excellence is not far to seek: in these men Lord Morley, with his passion for spiritual pedigrees, sees the very ancestry of the Cavours, the Bismarcks, the Disraelis, and the Chamberlains of his own day. As he puts it himself in his last essay—and it is no accident that he strikes the same note at the end as at the beginning:—"The questions so vigorously and acutely sketched by Mr. Hobhouse are old friends with new faces and changed apparel. To go no further back than the sixteenth century, we may trace in most of the deep controversies raised by him a familiar image of the conflict between the principles of Machiavelli on the one hand and on the other the principles of Bodin and all the vast crowd of anti-Machiavellian writers. Terms alter, but the issue is constant—force against right; reason of state against maxims of ethics; policy against justice and truth; serpent against dove; fox against lion; narrow and local expediency against the broad and the eternal; private morals the test or not the test of public morals." "Democracy and Reaction" pp. 277, 278. We offer no apology for this somewhat lengthy quotation; for one thing it is a very fair sample of Lord Morley's style—of which more anon—and for another it provides us with the promised clue to the whole book, which is really an 'apologia pro vita sua' under its subtly woven guise of a hotch-potch of studies and reviews. It is interesting, as showing that a man's enemies are hardly less dear to him than his friends, to find that, ever on the side of the angels as he is, Lord Morley yet writes with as much zest of these two immoral Italians as ever he does of Comte and Mill, the subjects of the two next, and complementary essays. It cannot be claimed that much is added to our stock of knowledge or wisdom in either of them but the first has its interest in a number of 'obiter dicta' anent most of the leading characters known to history. Of the two essays we have left to the end, "A Historical Romance" is little more than a digest of Mr. Harrison's book, reinforced, need we add? by Lord Morley's own erudition. But the romance of Theophano's story of itself makes it the easiest reading in the book. To our thinking, "Lecky on Democracy" is scarcely worth its place, even among "Miscellanies." It may be necessary on the hustings, or even in the House of Commons thrice to slay the slain; but in this year of grace we scarcely need to hear the case against Irish landlords argued solemnly in an octavo volume by a writer of Lord Morley's eminence. As for democracy. we cannot do better than quote against Lord Morley his own words—again out of the last essay:—"Democracy has long passed out beyond mere praise and blame. Dialogues and disputations on its success or failure are now an idle quarrel. Democracy is what it is." Still the reader to whose mill all that comes is grist, will note with interest that the scholar, the philosopher, the historian can descend into the lower regions of political controversy and handle rapier and even bludgeon with rare effect. Of Lord Morley's style and general merit as a literateur much might be written. He belongs emphatically to the "sound" school; he affects no tinsel brilliance, content to write good clean English which he who runs may read, however subtle the thought expressed. 'O si sic omnes.' "His" pages you shall search in vain for the slip-shod sentence, the split infinitive, the "error of the misrelated participle." In his more recent books—especially is this apparent in the present volume—he has succeeded in shaking off the old tendency to excessive qualification, which makes his "Rousseau", for all its ability, such a bewildering congeries of statements which cancel and correct one another until the unfortunate reader loses all hold on the argument. At the same time Lord Morley remains as "sound" a writer as ever; as before, he is always convincing, always suggestive, always right. But—but—well, there are times when he is a little slow, a little dull; times when we almost long for a return to his "early bad" manner, when he wrote the Deity's name with a small g, and kept, as the wits remarked, the big G for Gladstone. The fact is that since he has become 'range,' and except when he writes of politics, his writing smells of the lamp; it has the heavy effect of having been pieced together. We can almost see him at his desk, with the commonplace books open before him. It may be true that "easy writing makes d—d hard reading;" it is true at least equally that the giants of literature have written generally, if not 'currente calamo,' at least, like singers, as it were from a full chest, and "not" line upon line and word upon word, one eye ever on the note-book. Lord Morley never cuts himself adrift, never lets himself go; result that with all his care for style and taste for scholarship, the best things in his books still are found between inverted commas.—But it would be ungracious to end thus upon a note, perhaps after all of hypercriticism, a notice of a book written by a man who, when all is said, is primarily His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Though Lord Morley may not prove to be one of the immortals of literature, yet he stands on the same high plane; he is one of the few representatives among us of that union of culture and statesmanship, which used to form so marked a feature of English political life. The descent has been gradual, but certain, from the days of Gibbon and Fox to those of Gladstone and Disraeli; and now, as we have said, Lord Morley stands out, an almost solitary figure among men who can do little but administrate badly, and play golf worse. Even Mr. Chamberlain, who we believe is no golfer, and whose reputation as an administrator is still untarnished, has been known to assert roundly in a full House that the American Revolution preceded the Seven Years' War. Truly, our thanks are due to any man who defends a cause almost, but not, we hope, quite lost; for it will be an ill day for England when the severance between her statesmen and her thinkers is complete.

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* "Miscellanies: Fourth Series," by John Morley. MacMillan & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

Lieut. Grounds, 1st Liverpool Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, 4th Extra Reserve Battalion, of that Regiment.

Captain France Hayhurst, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant, 4th Reserve Battalion of thatRegiment.

Lieut. Montagu Smith, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 35th Light Horse.

Lieut. Colonel McKay, of the 6th Punjabis, retires from the 25th instant.

Captain James, 58th Rifles, goes on half pay from the 23rd instant.

Captain Thomson, R.E. from leave is posted to the Military Works Services, Meerut Division.

A circular, issued from the Army Headquarters, invites attention of General Officers Commanding Divisions to the necessity for enforcing a very much higher standard of qualification than has become the practice in the examination of volunteer officers in proficiency test, paragraphs 60 to 65, Army Regulations, IndiaVolume IX.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

On relief by Mr. Tebbs, Mr. J. Adam, Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Second Circle, Calcutta, is transferred to did officionate in a corresponding appointment in First Circle, Calcutta, relieving Mr. Rennick who then officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, O. and R. Railway.

Mr. J. C. Lyle, from leave, officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Bombay-Sind Connection Railway Survey.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Rose, R. E., from leave, reverts to Junior Government Inspector, Railways, Third Circle, Lucknow, Captain Watt-Smyth reverting to the O. and R. Railway.

Mr. H. Walton, Executive Engineer, has six weeks' extension of leave at home.

DURING the week ending 13th October one half chest of opium was removed from warehouse in Bombay and sold to the Farmer at Wadhwan. During the same period 4,296 chests were imported from Indore and 200 from Ahmedabad.

YESTERDAY, after the monthly meeting, the Finance Committee of the Calcutta Corporation decided to call for a loan of Rs. 20,00,000. The date for opening tenders is October 31st at 1 p.m.; the loan to be repayable in 30 years at the rate of 4 per cent.

MR. J. C. BELL, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, of Telegraph Accounts, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, Mr. W. Kelly, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the office of the Examiner of Telergraph Accounts, Mr. W. E. Cuary officiates as Railway Accounts Officer "vice" Mr. Lovett Yeats on privilege leave.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Administration Report.

IN framing the Budget Estimates for the year the Trustees, having regard to the continued prosperous state of their finances, and the large surpluses of receipts over expenditure likely to accrue in the next few years until the full liability for interest, &c. on the New Dock Loans falls on Revenue, decided to give the present Trade of the Port the benefit of a share in the prosperity in the form of a rebate on certain charges. The existing scale of rates was maintained, but with effect from 1st April 1907, a deduction of 20 per cent. was allowed on—Dock and Bandar Wharfage Charges on Goods, Port Dues on Square-rigged Vessels, Port Dues on Country Craft, Water Supply to Shipping in the Docks and Harbour and to Country Craft and a deduction of 10 per cent. was allowed on Pilotage charges on vessels entering or leaving Port. Every branch of the Trade of the Port thus participated in the rebate, which was fixed for a period of 12 months in the first instance, its continuance being dependent on the state of the Trustees' Finances as disclosed by the Budget Estimates year by year. It was estimated that the rebate would amount to Rs. 7,87,000 under all heads, and the actual figures amounted to Rs. 7,51,011. The result of the year's working has again been most satisfactory and another record in receipts has been established. The actual gross Receipts amounted to Rs. 78,83,451 as against an estimate of Rs. 75,15,000, and the expenditure chargeable to Revenue amounted to Rs. 66,52,282, leaving a record gross surplus of Rs. 12,31,169, and a net surplus (after deducting the rebate before mentioned) of Rs. 4,80,158.

The Revenue Receipts exclusive of Depreciation Receipts compare with those of former years as follows:—Average of three years ending 1901-02 Rs. 53,78,272; average of three years ending 1904-05 Rs. 63,17,103; during the year 1905-06 Rs.70,16,753; during the year 1906-07 Rs.73,07,196: during the year 1907-08 Rs. 78,52,048; average 73,91,999. The steady increase in receipts exhibited by this table is most satisfactory.

The total Revenue Expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 66,20,880 which includes Rs. 29,02,778 for Interest and Sinking Fund Charges, and Rs. 2,57,809 for Municipal Taxes.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND.

The net surplus of receipts over expenditure, after deducting the rebate, amounting as already stated to Rs. 4,80,158, has been appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund which now stands as follows:—Rs. 50,26,286 invested in Public Securities of the par value of Rs. 53,12,507; Rs. 11 cash awaiting investment. Rs. 50,26,297 total; Rs. 4,80,158 surplus, 1907-08, Rs. 55,06,455 total.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred during the year on New Works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 50,20,549, of which Rs. 31,71,652 were spent on the new Dock Works.

A Debenture Loan aggregating Rs. 44 lakhs, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent., was raised during the year, of which Rs. 36 lakhs were for the new Docks Works and Rs. 8 lakhs for expenditure on the Sewri Bulk Oil Seheme. Tenders for the Loan, numbering 217, for an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,00,72,500 were opened on the 13th August 1907. The Board accepted tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs at an average rate of Rs. 98-1-4 per cent. and rejected the remainder of the tenders. The balance of the Loan was subsequently raised in instalments at an average rate of Rs. 99-0-9 per cent. The average rate on the whole Loan of Rs. 44 lakhs was thus Rs. 98-9-9 per cent.

TOTAL DEBT.

With this addition the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,11,16,171, of which Rs. 3,02,00,495 are due to Government and Rs. 4,09,15,676 are on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture Loans. Details are given on page 6 of the accounts.

The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board is Rs. 7,47,55,971, from which Rs. 19,82,472 realized from sale of land, plant, &c., has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 7,27,73,499. The cost of the old lightship "Colaba," the Kennery and Dolphin Light-houses, and certain other properties originally made over to the Trustees by Government free of charge, are not included in this amount and it also does not take into account the invested funds aggregating over Rs. 100 [illegible] lakhs as under:—Pilotage Depreciation, Fire Insurance and General Sinking Funds Rs. 27,12.789; Victoria Dock Sinking Fund Rs. 20,32,049; Revenue Reserve Fund Rs. 53,12,518; Rs, 1,00,57,356. Add—Revenue Surplus for 1907-08 Rs. 4,80,158; total Rs. 1,05,37,514.

The total of these funds shows a decrease of Rs. 5,02,386 as compared with the total on 31st March 1907, owing to the accumulated funds at the credit of the General Depreciation Fund, amounting to Rs. 14,20,22[illegible] having been appropriated to Capital, it having been decided, as explained in last year's report (para. 65), to close these accounts and to meet depreciation charges annually as they accrue from Revenue. The subject is fully explained in para. 77 of this report.

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure of the Board for the past five years compare with the average of the previous five years as follows:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending... ...1902-03	55,59,412	53,35,257	2,24,155
During the year 03-04	64,94,129	57,51,007	7.43,122
Do. 04-05	66,57,630	59,12.047	7,45,583
Do. 05-06	70,79,902	61,61,964	9,17,936
Do. 06-07	74,22,539	63,80,669	10,41,870
(Gross)			
Do. 07-08	78,83,451	66,52,282	12,31,169

The figures are inclusive of withdrawals from Depreciation Funds and expenditure chargeable to that head.

It has been explained in previous reports that since the purchase of the Foreshore properties in 1879-80, the Trustees have had the control of practically the whole Trade of the Port. The only exceptions are coal and stores imported for the use of the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies and for the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, which are landed at the wharves in the possession of those Companies (see para. 28). With the exception principally of Coal, Kerosene oil, Timber, and Dates, the greater part of the Foreign Trade is dealt with at the Docks. The Coasting Trade carried in square-rigged vessels is also dealt with principally at the Docks, while that carried in country craft goes wholly to the Bundars.

WHARFAGE FEES.

The total revenue proper was Rs. 78,52,046 and wharfage fees at the Docks and Bundars together stand in the proportion of Rs. 35,30,624 to Rs. 43,21,424 derived from others sources.

Of the total wharfage fees Rs. 20.91,780 were on account of Import and Rs. 14,17,664 on account of Export cargo and Rs. 21,180 on account of transhipments.

These figures represent the actual collections in the year: the wharfage assessed for collection on the trade of the year (1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908) as compared with previous years is shown in the following table (figures in thousands)—

		Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1903-04	...	15,46	15,57	31,03
1904-05	...	16,59	14,42	31,01
1905-06	...	19,30	14,09	33,39
1906-07	...	20,17	13,78	33,95
1907-08	...	20,64	14,18	34,82

The import wharfage shows a steady increase aggregating 33 per cent. in the five years. The wharfage on exports which are more directly affected by the character of the seasons show fluctuations in the five years within a range of say 11 per cent., that being the difference between the maximum and minimum receipts. The wharfage rates having remained practically unaltered during this period (the figures do not take account of the debate) this is a fair comparison, but it has to be remembered that the scale of charges embraces a very large number of items (over 400) assessed at varying rates, and there may be considerable fluctuations in low rated items (such as cotton which contributes under 1½ annas a bale) without its much affecting the aggregate wharfage.

AGGREGATE VALUE OF TRADE OF YEAR.

The Customs returns on the basis of values shows the trade of the year as very favourable, the total aggregating Rs. 161-1-4 crores and (£107,500,000). The increase as compared with the previous year, exclusive of Government transactions was nearly 22 crores or 16 per cent.

The Port Trust traffic returns show that the Export Trade in the first half-year, influenced by favourable monsoon of 1906, improved considerably: the wharfage increased by nearly 27 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1906-07, the increases being in oil seeds, cotton seed, raw cotton, grain and manganese ore. On the other hand the unfavourable monsoon of 1907 adversely affected the Export Trade of the second half-year and the wharfage declined by about 21 per cent., the decrease being in practically the same departments of Trade, except manganese ore which was exported to about the same amount as in the corresponding half of 1906-07. The import wharfage in the first half-year decreased principally owing to a decline in Foreign imports of Kerosine and Railway stores: in the second half there was an increase chiefly in Kerosine (Burma) and grain, machinery and sugar, while Railway stores again showed a decline. The net increase for the whole year amounted to Rs 47.000 or 2 3 per cent. as compared with 1906-07 and is accounted for principally by increases in Kerosine (Foreign and Coasting taken together), machinery, grain, cotton and hardware, set off by a large decline in Railway stores paying Port Trust charges.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The imports of Building Materials of all kinds show a steady increase owing to the continued erection of new buildings throughout the City. The figures under bricks, tiles, chunam and sand have risen from 262,000 tons in 1903-04 to 379,000 tons in the year under report. In timber there was a decrease as compared with the previous two years, but the imports are still at a much higher level than was formerly regarded as normal.

GRAIN TRADE.

The combined grain traffic at the Docks and Bundars compared with the previous year, is as under.

IMPORTS.

	1906 07. Tons.	1907-08 Tons.
Wheat	62,000	64,000
Rice	207,000	225,000
Other grains	67,000	69,000
Total ...	336,000	358,000

EXPORTS.

	1906-07 Tons.	1907-08 Tons.
Wheat...	27,000	33,000
Rice	67,000	63,000
Other grains	121,000	90,000
Total...	215,000	186,000

The total imports during 1907-08, compared with the average of the last 3 years, were normal, and show only a slight increase over the figures of the year 1906-07. The bulk of the imports is rice, under which head there was an increase of 18,000 tons. In the first half of the year the imports showed a considerable decrease, but in the second half consequent on the unfavonrable monsoon the imports of rice and other grains increased considerably.

The export trade in Grain shows a decrease of 29,000 tons as compared with the previous year 1906-07 when the export trade was also far below normal. In 1907-08 the total export was 186,000 tons which, with the exception of the famine year 1897-98, is the lowest on record. No useful comparison can be made with the figures of 1906-07 as that was also a bad year, and the following is a comparison between the export trade of the year under report and the year 1905-06 when the trade was about up to the average:—

		Wheat. Tons	Rice. Tons.	Other Grains. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1905-06	Foreign ...	169,000	29,000	92,000	290,000
	Coasting ..	4,000	51,000	76,000	131,000
		173,000	80,000	168,000	421,000
1907-08	Foreign ...	28,000	21,000	43,000	92,000
	Coasting ..	5,000	42,000	47,000	94,000
		33,000	63,000	90,000	186,000

The decrease represents a decline in wharfage receipts from this source of Rs. 1,05,000.

SEEDS.

The Export trade in seeds was likewise affected by the unfavourable rainfall of the season. The year began well with an increase in the first half of the year of 175,000 tons as compared with the same six months of the previous year, but in the second half there was a falling off of over 109,000 tons, leaving a net increase of 66,000 tons. The increase was in oil seeds. Compared with the average of the 5 past years the total trade was normal. The figures include 181,000 tons of cotton seed as compared with 188,000 tons and 164,000 tons in the two previous years.

COTTON.

The following statement compares the imports and exports of Cotton with last year:—

	1906-07. Bales.	1907-08. Bales.
Imports.		
Bundars	111,008	75,701
Docks	208,028	362,626
Total ...	319,036	438,327
Exports.		
Bundars	743,611	635,210
Docks	951,687	942,601
Total ...	1,695,298	1,577,811

The imports show an increase of 119,000 bales. The bulk of the cotton both for consumption locally and for export is brought into Bombay by rail and this increase in the coasting imports would appear to indicate a development of the sea-borne at the expense of the rail-borne traffic. The figures include 28,963 bales of American cotton as against 19,206 bales in 1906-07 and 30,337 bales in 1905-06.

The exports of cotton in the first six months of the year showed an increase of 274,000 bales which is explained by the favourable season of 1906-07. On the other hand in the season 1907-08 there was a decline in both the area under cultivation and in the outturn owing to the unfavourable rainfall with the result that in the second half-year the exports decreased as compared with the corresponding six months of 1906-07 by 383,000 bales. The net decrease in the year's exports was thus 109,000 bales or, say, 7 per cent.

TWIST AND YARN.

Exports of Twist and Yarn show a falling off of 66,000 bales as compared with 1906-97, and compared with the average of the past 5 years the decrease is 64,000 bales. This may be attributed to the large exports of the previous two years 1906-07 and 1905-06 having fully stocked the Markets and there was consequently less demand in the year under report.

PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of piece-goods aggregated 332,000 bales or an increase of 10,000 bales as compared with the previous year and 9,000 bales less than in 1905-06. As compared with the average of provious 5 years there was an increase of 34,000 bales. A good season appears to have been anticipated, but these hopes were disappointed by the unfavourable rainfall in 1907 and large stocks remained on hand. The stocks in the Dock warehouses at the end of the year aggregated 72,950 bales and cases as compared with 57,159 at the end of 1906-07.

Th sea-borne exports aggregated 249,000 cases or 28,000 more than in 1906 07, These include Foreign imports re-exported and the produce of the local mills. The figures are not separately recorded in the Port Trust returns.

BUNDER REVENUES GROUND RENTS.

In the other sources of Revenue under Section I shewn in the statement (para. 12), therewas a large and continued increase in the raceipts from Ground Rents The receipts have increased by about 15 per cent. during the last 4 years and compare as follow:—

Rents realised.

	From leaseholds. Rs.	From monthly tenancies. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1903-04......	5,07,007	4,14,976	9,21,983
04-05......	5,00,674	4,18,803	9,19,477
05-06......	4,70,383	4,64,598	9,34,981
06-07......	4,93,736	4,87,152	9,80,888
07-08......	5,36,254	5,23,579	10,59,833

It will be see that rents from both leaseholds and from monthly tenancies increased and are the highest on record in each case.

The large increase under leaseholds may be principally attributad to some of the leaseholds having reached the higher incremental stages of rent. and to the rents for the Oil Instalations at Sewri having commenced from January 1907.

There were no fresh areas let on lease during the year, the purchase of the leasehold rights in the large area leased to the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company situated near the Elphinstone Bridge (Sea para. 90) reduced the total area let on lease to 497,778 square yards.

WAREHOUSES.

The traffic at the Warehouses during 1907-08 compared with that for 1906-07 was as follows:—

1907-08.

		Receipts.	Deliveries.
Package Goods—			
Priece-goods ...	Packages	196,652	178,022
Miscellaneous goods	„	197,374	144 078
Total Pacakes ...		394,026	322,100
Weight goods—			
Miscellaneous	Tons	5,211	6,988
Metal	„	2,616	3,461
Total ...Tons ...		7,827	10,419

1906-07.

		Receipts.	Deliveries.
Package goods—			
Piece-goods ...	Packages	176,736	176,216
Miscellaneous goods	„	206,770	126,768
Total Packges...		383,506	302,984
Weight goods—			
Miscellaneous ...	...Tons	7,296	9,686
Metal	... „	5,229	5,752
Total ... Tons ...		12,525	15,438

The Revenue of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse was Rs. 24,823, or practically the same as in the previous year when the receipts were Rs. 24,309.

The number of vessels and tonnage is about the same as in the last year 1906-07.

One hundred and twenty-two vessels were detained in the stream for periods varying from 12 hours to 6 days for want of room in the Docks. In the case of 65 vessels the detention was for less than 2 days, and 57 vessels were detained from 2 to 6 days.

The number of vessels which entered the Docks in ballast was 264 and against 279 in 1906-07, and 260 vessels left in ballast against 238 in 1906-07.

The returns show a continued growth in the size of vessels visiting the Port, Of the vessels which entered the Docks, 60 were over 470 feet in length and 41 between 450 and 470 feet as against 42 and 43 respectively in 1906-07. Particulars of the dimensions of the largest vessels which entered the Port are given in para. 54.

No Military expeditions passed through the Docks during the year and the charges on small details of troops were, therefore, normal.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF DOCK WORKING.

The financial result of the Prince's and Victoria Docks are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure, Docks. Rs.	Proportion of General charges. Rs.	Net Receipts. Rs.
1905-06...	35,53,374	16,58,245	1,62,340	17,32,789
06-07...	36,89,456	17,80,894	1,77,253	17,31,309
07-08...	39,12,389	19,12,935	1,87,871	18,12,583
Average Net Receipts ..Rs.				17,58,893

The Capital Expenditure up to date on—Prince's Dock, including value of land, has been Rs. 99,40,390. Victoria Dock, Rs. 1,35,77,618, Total Rs. 2,35,18,008.

The return during the year was equal to 7·70 per cent., and on the average of the three years, 7·47 per cent. on the total capital cost. The figures, however, are only approximate, as the Trust is administered as a whole, and the Docks are financially inseparable from the general scheme of operations.

DOCK MANAGEMENT,

The large increase in the Trade of the Port during the first half of the year (see para. 15), a scarcity in the supply of labour and the very heavy rainfall which occurred in June and July (81·75 inches against 31·30 inches in 1906) where the causes of serious congestion in the limited space available in the existing docks and led to complaints, especially in the months of May, June and July. There was a heavy demand on the space for warehousing goods. In many cases this could only be met by restacking the goods occupying the warehouses causing delay which, combined with a rush of exports, caused a glut of goods in the transit sheds. The labour difficulty was intensified by the demand for night work gangs and the very inclement weather. The rate of loading was satisfactory and out of 1,074 vessels loaded or unloaded during the four months (April-July) complaints were received in respect to the working of only 10 vessels in all. All the complaints were the subject of exhaustive enquiry, and at the close of the year a report embodying the results and making proposals for extensive improvements was submitted for the consideration of the Board. The proposals which have since been approved include:—

The employment of a permanent staff of dock labourers to render the docks as far as possible independent of the annual exodus of labourers returning to their villages before the monsoon. The extension of the accommodation for warehousing goods with special reference to uncleared goods thereby ensuring the more rapid clearance of the transit sheds. The transfer of the uncleared goods warehouses from the control of the Traffic Manager to that of the Docks Superintendent. A large increase in the supervising staff and in the Shed, Gate and Wharf staff besides minor changes such as the provision of an additional gate for goods entering and leaving the docks, and modifications of the By-laws to give the Docks Superintendent power to require vessels to work at a faster rate than the old rules required.

Other proposals considered, but which have not yet been given effect to, are requiring merchants, desiring to warehouse goods, to themselves remove them from the transit sheds and tender them for receipt at the warehouses and special arrangements for dealing with the sugar trade by establishing a large depot for the reception of imports outside the docks into which the sugar would be railed as fast as landed.

These and other matters for the improvement of the system to alleviate the inconvenience caused by the restricted area available in the present docks are still engaging the attention of the Board.

MEREWHETHER DRY DOCK.

The receipts from the Dry Dock, Section III, amounted to Rs. 1,73,569 as against Rs. 1,62,733 in the previous year. The Dock was accupied for 272 days in the year against 278 in the previous year, and the number and tonnage of vessels docked compare as follows:—1902-03 No. 170, Tonnage 500,549; 1903-04 No. 177, Tonnage 527,048; 1904-05 No. 185, Tonnage 548,524; 1905-06 No. 203, Tonnage 559,434; 1906-07 No. 166, Tonnage 539,842; 1907-08 No. 190, Tonnage 551,013;

The largest vessel docked during the year was the S.S. "Marmora," 530'-0" long, 60'-0" beam, and 10,500 gross tonnage.

The Dry Dock was vacant for 94 days including Sundays during the year. and the number and tonnage of vessels which used the Dock are the highest on record with the exception of the year 1905-06.

The Revenue Account of the year shows a net profit of Rs. 76,220 or 6·52 per cent. on the cost of the Dock, exclusive of the value of the land it occupies.

The working expenses show a considerable increase owing to the enhanced price of coal and the unusually heavy repairs carried out during the year.

The largest Merchant vessel that entered the Port was the P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia," length 530 feet, beam 60 feet and gross tonnage 10,512 tons while the vessel drawing the most water on arrival was the s.s. "Chyebassa" with a draft of 27 feet 6 inches. The vessel with the deepest draft leaving the Port was the s.s. "City of London" with a draft of 28 feet 3 inches.

The number of steamers show a continued increase and the tonnage is about the same as last year. The total tonnage taking Foreign and Coasting Trade together aggregated 4,225,326 tons and is 77,363 tons more than in 1906-07.

There were ten slight accidents to shipping while in pilotage charge, for seven of which the Pilots were held to blame and warned. In the other three cases no blame was attached to the Piolots.

PILOTAGE.

The total receipts under Pilotage were Rs. 2,45,948 against Rs.2,43,700 earned in 1906-07. Pilotage and transporting fees realised Rs. 2,28,779. Fifty-four and-a-half per cent, of these fees and all the warping fees are divided amongst the Plots.

The expediture in dredging the Docks and Channels, Rs. 2,33,080, compared with the Budget provision is more by Rs. 28,440, and with the actual expenditure in the previous year, allowing for the change in the system of keeping the Deprecition accounts, is also more by Rs. 71.436. The quantities dredged were 153,500 tons from inside the docks and 979,150 tons from the dock channels against 70,600 and 913,260 tons respectively in 1906-07 or an increase taken together of 130,800 tons,

CAPITAL.

The expenditure on Capital Account was as follows:—

		Revised Estimates.		Actuals.
Section I—Prince's Dock ...	Rs.	56,100	Rs.	30,130
„ II—Victoria Doo ...	„	48,600	„	35,679
„ III—New Dock Works.	„	30,85,800	„	31,71,652
„ IV—NewWorks,Ordinary	„	18,85,300	„	17,83,088
	Rs.	50,75,800	Rs.	50,20,549

The outlap wvo mot ar ;ollows:—

	Rs.
From Loan balances...	2,13,440
Receipts from Lande appropriated to Railway purposes	4,66,930
Appropriation from acemmuiated Depreciation Fund Balance ...	2,62,970
To be met from new Loans ...	9,05.5566
„ „ New Dock Loans .	31,71.653
Total Rs.	50,20,549

MAZAGON RECLAMATION.

The new wharves at Mazagon for country trades, now known as the Lakri and Mazagon Coal Bunders, were reported as completed last year, but during 1907-08 certain additions were made to them, including a Bunder Revenue Office with peons' quarters, five moveable chowkeys for the outdoor staff, the necessary sanitary conveniences, and four drinking fountains, besides the two cattle troughs presented by Messrs. Welljee Damji & Co. and Mr. Wassanjee Karamsi Damjee as mentioned last year.

BULK OIL DEPOT AT SEWREE.

The work of laying out the site acquired at Sewri for the purposes of a Bulk oil depot has now been completed. It includes the construction of wide roads dividing the area into plots with the requisite distances for security; the necessary provision for storm water drains; a wharf for the shipment of oil in tins with lines of tramway for their transport from the installations; the provision of water mains for fire service; a pipe line in extension of that acquired from the Burma Company for pumping oil from the discharging berth at Mody Bay to the several tanks, which has now been laid above ground wherever possible; in connection with the pipe line a Worthington pump has been supplied and erected at Mody Bay to assist in discharging oil steamers and a separate special pump has been indented for (since received) for use in testing the pipe before use. The entire expenditure on the scheme to 31st March 1908 has amounted to Rs. 6,95,334. As explained in para. 88 of the report for 1905-06 the construction of the deep water pier proposed as part of the original scheme has been deferred. The depot provides for six separate installations. Five of the plots are now in occupation or under definite reservation for occupation, the rent chargeable being at a rate which will cover the interest and sinking fund charges "plus" the expenses of the entire undertaking.

Much inconvenience and loss has been occasioned by leakage in the oil pumping main caused by the corrosion of the pipes from the presence of acid in the oil. Advice in the matter is being obtained and a new pipe line has been indented for, which is to be laid in an open masonry culvert so that any leakage may be immediately detected.

NEW TIMBER PONDS AT SEWRI.

As mentioned in the Report for 1905-06 (para 90 it is necessary to close the present timber ponds at Tank Bunder to mako room for the prosed new goods depots in connection with the Harbour Branch Railway. The site selected for the new timber ponds is immediately south of Sewri Fort and the project provides for two timber ponds with an aggregate area of 204,666 sq. yds, as compared with 184,618 sq. yds., the area of the present ponds with a wharf frontage of 5,780 feet as compared with 3,800 feet. It also includes the reclamation of an area of 116,022 sq. yds. of the foreshore west of the ponds for storage and other purposes. The cost is estimated at Rs, 11,80,117. The work was let on contract in September 1906, the time for completion being 30th September 1909. It has made good progress and at the end of the year one of the ponds was nearly ready and will shortly be taken into use.

NEW THOROUGH ROADS.

The Trustees' plans for the development of the northern properties include the construction of a new 60-ft. road running from the north end of the Reay Road at its junction with the Albert Road near the Kala Chowkey to the Bulk oil depot at Sewri, a total length of about 1 3-4 miles to serve the new Timber ponds as well as the Bulk oil depots. The southern portion of this road, 2,000 ft. in length of the full width, was completed and opened for traffic in February 1908, thus linking up the Reay Road by a direct line with the south end of the road at Ismail Habib Bundar completed in 1897-98. The extension of this line of road northward to Sewree cannot be proceeded with until the site of the proposed overbridge on the Harbour Branch Railway and certain other points connected with the proposed new goods depot and siding yard are decided, but to meet the immediate requirements of the Kerosine and Timber Trades a temporary road 20 ft. wide along one side of the proposed 60-feet road was commenced and made good progress during the year. The total length is 4,515 feet and its construction will divert traffic from the old Sewri Road on which the gradients are very steep and from a direct line of communication on the level throughout from Sewree to the Town Hall, a total length of about 5 miles.

BALLARD PIER EXTENSION.

The work of setting blocks was continued and the block work and masonry wall was completed to a distance of 634 ft. The remainder of the wall will be built by the Docks contractors in the dry.

THE HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

As the result of a visit from one of the Trustee Consulting Engineers the whole or the proposals for serminal arrangements in connection with the proposed grain and seeds and cotton depots at Mazagon were very carefully examined and reviewed in the early part of the year, It was found that the arrangements proposed were open to very serious objections in point of principle as well as in several points of detail and that the extent of the accommodation proposed was wholly inadequate. The Railway Company's Officers had been greatly hampered by the shape and extent of the reclamation assumed to be available for the purpose and the greatly enlarged and more comprehensive proposals for reclamation described in the report for 1905-06 afforded the opportunity for an entire revision of the plans on a more adequate basis and on principles not open to the same objections. The matter was very fully discussed at a series of informal meetings at which the Agents and Traffic Officers of both Railways, the G. I. P. Chief Engineer, one of the Directors of the B. B. and C. I. (Sir C. Ollivant), the Consulting and Deputy Consulting Engineers, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association and representatives of the leading exporting firms were present. It was also informally explained to the Chairman and one of the Members of the Railway Board, the Honorable the Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council, Mr. S. M. Moses (David Sassoon and Co.), Mr. C. H. S. Boggs (Messrs. Sanday and Co.), the Secretary to Government, Bombay, P. W. D., and the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, and was finally considered by the Board at two meetings early in the year, when it was resolved to empower the Chairman to negotiate, in consultation with the Consulting Engineers, with both the Railway Companies Boards in London with a view to obtain their acquiescence in the revised proposals. He was further empowered to say the matter before the Government Director of Railways and to obtain expert advice on the general design of the Railway yard and depots.

At the Conference held in London in accordance with this arrangement between the Chairman of the B. B. & C. I, Railway Co. (Sir W. Bisset), the Managing Director, G. I. P. Railway Co. (Colonel F. Firebrace), and the Chairman (Sir Walter Hughes) in October 1907 a substantial agreement was arrived at on all the principal points in regard to the arrangements, and the settlement was unreservedly accepted by the Trustees and was adopted by the Board of the G. I. P. Railway Co. in the first place as the basis of further negotiations, but more recently as settling all the fundamental points, leaving only questions of detail for further consideration.

In accordance with this agreement the Trustees' Consulting Engineers drew up plans for both the grain and seeds and the new cotton depot with the necessary provision for reception, and awaiting sidings &c., in connection therewith. An officer from their firm was at the Trustee's request specially deputed to Bombay to discuss the arrangements with the local bodies and firms interested, and the plans were subsequently referred officially to and have been generally approved of by—The Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, the Cotton Trades Association, the Cotton Exchange Co., the Grain Merchants' Association, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., subject to remarks in some of the points of detail which will be considered in revising the scheme. The final revision of the plans awaits a settlement with the G. I. P. Railway Co., on certain points of detail.

The Board have also had under consideration proposals for working the traffic into and out of the proposed depots and to and from the Docks electrically to avoid the risk of fire, a matter that is regarded as of the gravest importance. The proposal has been reported on jointly by two electrical experts and their opinion is favourable.

Work on the Port Trust Section of the line through Mazagon was principally confined to the acquisition of land and properties for the proposed overbridges and their approaches.

MAZAGON-SEWRI RECLAMATION.

As the result of protracted enquiries and negotiations in London between the tenderers for this work and the manufacturers of dredging plant on the one side, and the Chairman (Sir Walter Hughes and the Consulting Engineers representing the Trustees on the other, it was decided in August 1907 to undertake the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation departmentally. The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,30,76,965, were sanctioned by Government, the area to be reclaimed being 518·38 acres, and on 8th November 1907 consequent on the agreement arrived at with the Railway Companies as described in the preceding para., an order was placed with Messrs. Simons & Co. for two powerful self-propelling suction dredgers, each complete with the requisite pipe line and each capable of delivering 2,000 cubic yards per hour of soft clay pumped from the bottom of the Harbour at a depth up to 30 feet and deposited on the site of the reclamation within distance of 4,500 feet. The contract time for the delivery of the plant is 12th November for one and 12th December for the other dredger. It may be mentioned that materials for the pipe line and pontoons have been received and are being put together in the Port Trust workshops: that one dredger (the Jinga) sailed from Glasgow on Setpember 12th and that the second dredger (the Kalu) was launched on 14th idem.

Considerable progress has been made with the preliminary arrangements for the active prosecution of the work. Extensive purchases of Railway plant, tugs, barger, &c., have been made. The Trustees' Eleppanta quarries have been resumed from the Dock Contractors, quarrying rights have also been acquired in the neighbourhood of Sewri, and negotiations are in progress for acquiring further land for quarrying on the Island of Shiva, and good progress has been made with some of the muram banks for forming the enclosures into which the mud is to be successively pumped.

RAPID COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SEWRI AND THE FORT.

The Chamber of Commerce addressed the Board in March 1907 inviting attention to the great importance of providing means of constant and rapid communication between the Fort, which is the business centre of the City, and the new trade depots to be established at Sewri (kerosine oil and timber) and Mazagon (cotton, grain and seeds). The matter was discussed at a meeting in the Ports Trust Office at which the Chairman of the Chamber the Chairman of the Millowners' Association and representatives of some of the principal trades concerned were present. The mercantile members strongly represented that the electric tramways would not sufficiently meet the requirements and that an over-head electrical railway for passenger service only should be provided, which might be extended to meet the requirements of the bulk of the suburban traffic. The Board undertook to enquire into the feasibility of such a project, and the Chairman (Sir Walter Hughes) while on leave visited Berlin and Liverpool and submitted detailed reports on the electrical overhead lines in both these cities—that at Liverpool very closely corresponding with the requirements of such a project in Bombay. The Board subsequently obtained a similar report from their Consulting Engineers on the Barmen-Elberfeld Suspended Mono-rail Line which is, however, not deemed so suitable as a line of the ordinary type and does not afford the promise of any very great economy. The board, after consideration of these reports, in a letter to Government, despatched shortly after the close of the year, on the subject of the development of the City, advocated project for a circular overhead electrical line starting from Elphinstone Circle connecting with the two existing Railway lines to serve the requirements of both the suburban and urban traffic. They regard such a scheme as a necessary means to the unhindred development of the City's industries as well as its trade and commerce, but failing its complete realization they consider the section from Elphinstone Circle to Sewrie with possibly a branch to Church Gate Street or Marine Lines absolutely necessary, and that it should be carried out in time to be reade for the opening of the New Goods Depot and Cotton Green, and they added that failing any other agency they would feel bound to take steps for the construction of this line in the interests of the trade and commerce of the Port.

THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 31,71,652 and the total expenditure to the 31st March 1908 stands at Rs. 82,16,162 against a total estimate of Rs. 3,47,43,159.

The contract time for the completion of the excavation and masonry (estimated on basis of revised quantities to cost Rs. 1,85,53,573) is seven years ending 1st June 1911. The actual progres, made to 1st June 1907, or the end of the 3rd year, gave rise to apprehension as to the probability of the works being completed in time, and representations were addressed to the contractors. In July 1907 both by letter and through the Chairman (Sir Walter Hughes), who at the request of the Board interviewed the heads of the firm in London expressing great concern at the backward state of the works and urging them to special exertions to expedite progress. These representations met with a satisfactory response; large additions to the plant, including addional locomotives and 3 powerful steam navvies for the work of excavation, were despatched from England, the staff was largely strengthened, and one of the of partners in the firm spent the sean in Bombay personally directing operations. The number of men employed on the works was increased very largely ranging from 6.000 to 11,000 throughout the working season, progress was much more satisfactory. Two of the three main enclosing dams were completed and the leakge which in the first instance gave considerable trouble and caused serious delay was overcome with the assistance of more powerful pumps. The third dam was closed shortly after the end of the official year but was seriously damaged by storm in June 1908. Fortunately, however, this will not delay the work though it means some loss to the contractors. A review of the state of progress at the close of the 4th year (31st May 1908) leads to the conclusion that it is still possible to complete the work within the contract time provided there is no shortage of labour or unforeseen accident,and the contractors, a firm with large experinee and a great reputation, express themselves as confident that they will finish it even before the time. The actual progress accomplished to'date is repre ented by 252,665 brass of excavation and 185,000 brass of masonry, out of 10,75,000 brass of excavation and 1,8,5900 brass of masonary,so that say 3 fourths the of the excavation and theof the masonry remain to be done.

The portions of the work in progress departmentally made satisfactory progress. These include the Ballard Pier extension (treated as a separate work but really forming part of the project), the removal of the Flagstaff Shoal and the Harbour Wall at the north end forming the junction with Mody Bunder (not yet began). The contracts for the lock gates to the main entrance of the Alexandra Dock and for the pumping plant for the Hughes Dry Dock were placed during the year; designs for the caissons for the dry dock were approved and tenders for the gates and sluice machines and hydraulic capstans were invited.

The lock drilling barges (Ingersoll Sergean, steam drills) worked throughout the fair season on the Flagstaff Shoal, and 4,8000 holes were drilled to an average depth of a little under 4 feet over an area of 120,000 square feet.

The Board paid formal visits of inspection to the works on 29th October 1907 and again an the 11th February 1908.

In connection with the improvement of the means of road access to the new decks, the widening of Ballard Road to a width of 80 feet was decieded upon. It is unfortunately not feasible to still further increase its width which is desirable as it will form one of the main approaches to the new passenger berth. The question of increasing the width of other the approaches south of Fort Street is reserved for fusure consideration.

REVIEWS.

"WROTH", by Agnes and Egerton Castle, (MacMillan and Co.)—Readers of the "Cornhill Magazine" will be familiar with the above novel, as it appeared there first, but to those who did not read it in serial form we can recommed the book. The interest of the story centres reund Lord Wroth the hero, who inherits the ancestral property only on one condition, that he marries before his twenty-fifth birthday. Unfortunately, the time had slipped away, this wild, indolent young man always waiting for to-morrow when suddenly his lawyer reminds him that there is only now one to-morrow, and if he is not married all his property and wealth goes to other hands. So he causes the following to be printed and hung up conspicuously:—"Lord Wroth, in finding himself in impoverished circumstances, desires to mend his fortunes by matrimony. Any tender-hearted females feeling disposed to take compassion upon him may present themselves in the Commercial Room of the New Inn and Tavern between 9 and 10 on Thursday morning, April 25th, when he will make his selection and thereafter espouse the person selected according to all legal rites." Lord Wroth reserves to himself absolutely the right of choice—and Lord Wroth really did marry in time to save his great wealth. Such an incident and its after-events in the capable hand of Agnes and Egerton Castle make a thrilling story.

"CAPTAIN DESMOND, V.C.," by Maud Diver, (Blackwood and Sons).—This is a story of military life on the Frontier, Kohat, being the station where Captain Desmond's romance took place. He had just being married seven months to Evelyn Dacre, a baby wife, "fragile as a flower and delicately tinted as a piece of porclain," when circumstances brought Honor Meredith to stay with them for a year. Honor Meredith at six and twenty, heart-whole, strong, determined and capable, was the daughter of a general, and had seen much of life with her father. From the very first the contrast was too obvious. In every case of sickness or danger the baby-wife was useless and Honor, against her wish, always to the fore. The characters are well drawn, Evelyn was quite out of place is such wild surrounding and with such women as Mrs. Olliver, a big raw-boned Irishwoman, who wore her curling reddish hair cropped short, answered to the name of "Frank" and dressed in a serviceable skirt and coat, for ten years she had been the only woman in the regiment. The ending is very tragic, but the only one possible under the circumstances.

"A WHITE WITCH" by Theo. Douglas, (Bell and Sons.)—This story opens with an old-world ceremony of saluting the sun on May Morn in Oxford, and from so calm an opening no one would realize the tragedy within. The story is principally about a wonderful secret, to make gold and to preserve life. The owner of the secret, a foreigner, handed it over on his death-bed to his daughter, who afterwards came to England with Sir Henry Grieyer, whose life she was trying to prolong by the wonderful Elixer Vitae. After this the story becomes most exciting. The Countess Isola with her secret was considered a witch and as such had a very bad time. As Sir Henry Grieyer died and also his successor, she is accused of evil practices of using sorcery and poison, and narrowly escaped being burned as a witch. A very readable book replete with old-world superstitions and spells.

THE DEVIL'S ACE, by Fergus Hume (Bell and Sons.) Fergus Hume is too well known as an author for, his latest book to require much critisism. "The Devil's Ace" is equal to any of his former books in exciting situations, murder and mystery appearing in the opening chapters. The unravelling being cleverly continued through the book. "The Devils Ace" is the Ace of Spades, through which the property, once a Monastery, came into the Clair family, and the legend that the same Ace of Spades is kept in a room in an old tower, by each member of the Clair family. "To change their luck must turn the card." Dorothy, the heroine, and her lover enter the chamber to turn the card and thereby hangs the tale.

"THE TRAMPING METHODIST," by Sheila Kaye-Smith, (Bell and Sons), is rather an unusual book. The hero Humphrey, has a life of continued misery. A younger son of a clergyman, who hunted, and farmed his own land, the son doing the most, having a strong belief also in the value of the rod of which poor Humphrey seemed to have more than his share. Wandering about among the farms in the neighbourhood, he became great friends with Peter Winde, who was a Methodist and was himself imbued with his principles, and after a time persuaded Humphrey to declare himself a Methodist and go round preaching. There is a terrible scene when he tells his father, a very cruel man who turns him out of the house and never wishes to see him again. During his wanderings he meets another preacher, John Palehome, who is afterwards murdered and The Tramping Methodist allows himself to be accused and taken prisoner for the murder to shield a lady whom he loved. However, it all ends well. The characters, many of them, seem very cruel to our modern ideas, but true to the time they lived in when the clergy may have preached Christianity, but scarcely lived Christian lives.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Proceedings at Bijapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, OCTOBER 15.

During his stay here His Excellency the Governor has received several addresses. On Saturday that of the Municipal and District Boards was presented and in reply His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you all most warmly for the cordial welcome you have given to my daughter and myself. We have both read of the architectural wonders of this historic city. I trust that your magnificent ruins will always be preserved as memorials of the great fighting past, and I earnestly hope that prosperity and progress lie before the peaceful Bijapur of to-day. I have come here not only as a sight-seer, but to try to get into touch with the people and to learn their needs. Most of the public bodies, which have so kindly greeted me on the occasion of my first visit to Bijapur, bring to my notice some matters in which they are specially interested, and I will endeavour to reply to each in turn.

To the Members of the Municipal Council His Excellency spoke as follows—

Members of the Municipal Council,—I am well aware of the difficulties arising from your precarious water-supply. We may hope that years of better rainfall are coming; but it is not safe to rely upon that hope, and a city which has not an assured supply of good water can never progress satisfactorily. I recognize fully that the future of Bijapur depends upon the solution of this difficulty. The scheme prepared by that excellent engineer, Mr. Visveshvaraya, with proposals for raising the necessary sum of four lakhs, is now under consideration, and I can assure you that the consideration will be most careful and sympathetic. I need not tell you that other towns are also in need of loans or grants, or both; but Bijapur, after the experience of the last twelve years, may fairly plead special urgency for Government assistance.

I attach great importance to education as a means of elevating the lives and promoting the prosperity of the people, and I am glad to to know that you are devoting attention to your schools. I hope to be able to visit the High School and the Victoria Memorial School for girls, which will, I trust, soon be filled with pupils. I regret that it has not yet been possible to open the King Edward Technical School for work, and I hope that the difficulties may shortly be overcome. An institution of this kind must certainly be needed in a town with more than 23,000 inhabitants.

As regards the question of open spaces, you will find the Government prepared to meet you liberally in the case of any plots which are required for Municipal purposes.

FIGHTING DESEASE.

It is very satisfactory to know that efforts are being made to combat malaria which is perhaps the greatest scourge from which India suffers. This is one of the many cases which scientific knowledge practically applied can save life and promote health on a large scale.

I am very glad to hear that the measures taken in Bijapur were effectual in checking an outbreak of plague last March. These measures seem to have been conceived on exactly the right lines. We must endeavour to explain the relation between cause and effect to the people and thus overcome their prejudices to inoculation, which all experience proves to be a most effectual means of protection. Your success was clearly due to the kindly influence exerted and the example set by Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Palmer, and to the efforts of Major Bakhle. I sincerely hope you will be spared another visitation of plague; but if this should unhappily occur you will know how to deal with it, and also that you can count on the assistance of Government.

As you point out, Bijapur is one of the many towns which will now have an elected majority in their Municipal Councils. It is a pleasure to me to know that you regard this as a substantial step in the direction of local self-government. Do all that you can as good citizens to make the new system an unequalified success and to show yourselves worthy of the trust which Government is reposing in you.

His Excellency, addressing the members of the Local Board, said:—

Members of the Local Board,—I can assure you that I am well aware of the importance of the points you have raised. The losses, in cattle especially, which the Bijapur taluka has suffered, will not be forgotten. In connection with the revision of the assessment and when the question comes up for decision you may feel certain that the plea which you have entered will receive sympathetic consideration. Government will not impose upon the cultivators, who form the backbone of the Presidency, burdens greater than they can bear.

THE PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION.

As regards irrigation, I am most anxious that the unfailing rainfall of the ghats should be utilized to bring fertility to the arid plains of Bijapur. We are now spending money freely in investigations necessary to secure this object. Plans for an extension of the Gokak Canal to supply water to the Bilgipetha have already been approved. Other schemes intended to provide irrigation for about 500,000 acres in the south of this district are under investigation. We are most anxious to push on these great works which will bring prosperity to the much-tried cultivators of the dry Deccan, and I am hopeful that progress will be materially accelerated.

Turning to minor projects of irrigation, I hope that you understand that Government will make grants in aid of local works which are calculated to reduce famine expenditure. It is important, therefore, that you should give personal attention to this question, explain the intentions of Government to the people, and bring to our notice any hopeful works of this nature.

EDUCATION.

I entirely agree with you that facilities for primary education are insufficient in this district and in other parts of the Presidency. The Government is most anxious to extend these facilities as far as means permit, and we hope shortly to move in this direction. For reasons which I gave in the Legislative Council, I cannot hold out hopes that primary education can be made free in the near future; but, as you are aware, exemption from fees in cases where parents are unable to pay them is granted on a liberal scale.

I congratulate you on the formation of an Agriculturist Association, which, if it shows vigour and initiative, can be of great use to the cultivators. Mr. G. A. Hiremath, a graduate of the Agricultural College, has just been appointed to Bijapur and will be able to give valuable advice to the Association. As regards a farm, the Director of Agriculture is willing to take up a plot of land for demonstration purposes, and I hope that the Association will accept this offer and do its best to make the demonstrations a success. It is not possible to establish a regular Agricultural Station in his district until a sufficient trained staff is available; but Government is fully alive to the great advantages to be obtained by improvements in agriculture and by diffusing knowledge relating to this vitally important industry among the people.

THE HOPES OF MAHOMEDANS.

In reply to the address of the Mahomedan Anjuman His Excellency expressed his pleasure in learning that the Mahomedans had formed a body for mutual self-help and he felt sure they would use their influence to promote education and secure co-operative action among the community, which were the main needs of the Mahomedans of the Presidency, and if they could be fulfilled they need have no fear that the community would not obtain its due share of influence in public affairs and their request for the uses of the arches of the Asar would be granted.

His Excellency in his reply to the address from the members of the Lingayet Association complimented them on the progress which the community was making and which was due in a great measure to their efforts to encourage education. Real co-operation, His Excellency said, depended upon the cordial co-operation for the public good of the various communities with each other and with the Government, which was earnestly seeking to promote the interest of all alike.

Continuing His Excellency said:—Gentlemen,—In conclusion I welcome your strong condemnation of the anarchical methods which have been introduced into India in recent years and which are foreign to the character of the people. The section which directly and indirectly encourages these methods may be numerically small; but its activities are widespread and the moral and material injury which it is causing are undoubtedly serious. It is the duty of all who have the welfare of the people at heart to lose no opportunity of showing their detestation of proceedings which if unchecked, can only lead to disaster. Government will do its best to remove all real grievances which are brought to its notice; but we shall not hesitate to use the powers of the law against the preachers and the organizers of revolution. Here, in Bijapur, you have, as you have said sympathetic officers who are striving to help the people. They require your help in carrying out their difficult duties, and it is only by kindly co-operation between you both that the working of the administration can be rendered smooth and progressive.

I thank you again in my daughter's name and my own for your cordial reception to-day, and I hope to have further opportunities of meeting you and learning as much as possible about this most interesting town and district. It is my great object to get into personal relations with the people and thus to obtain at first hand the knowledge of which a Governor stands in daily need.

PROGRAMME AT BELGAUM.

15th Oct.—H. E. arrives at Belgaum, midnight.

16th Oct.—6 a.m., H. E. alights, public arrival. Gazetted officers, Sirdars, Vice-Presidents, Municipality and District Local Board to be at Station. 8-30, small dinner.

17th Oct.—10-30 a.m., H. E. opens the New Civil Hospital and drives round Fort and Town. 12-2, H. E. receives visits. 5 p.m., Municipal address, drives round race course. 8-30, Dinner party, 9-45, Reception at the Commissioner's.

18th Oct.—Sunday.

19th Oct.—8 a.m., visit to village. 12-2, interviews, 5 p.m., reception at the Commissioners. 8-30, dinner party at General Bell's bungalow.

20th Oct.—8 a.m., H. E. leaves Belgaum by Special.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, West Khandesh, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407) (2).

Mr. L. H. Spence, on return to duty, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

Mr. D. Davies, on relief, to be Distsict Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. C. H. Longley, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. Priestley, on return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, on return to duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. E. P. White proceeding on leave.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted leave for six months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st November, or until further orders.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. J. Robertson, or until further orders.

With the approval of His Majesty the King, the Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. T J. Strangman, Barrister-at Law, to be Advocate General, Bombay.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. A. M. McMillan, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O., on return to duty, to be Collector of Karachi.

Mr. J. Sladen, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Ahmedabad and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. Plunkett to be District Deputy Collector. Panch Mahals.

Mr. W. Burns, B. Sc. (Edin.), to be Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. R. M. Dixon, B.A., to be Assistant Professor of Entomology at the Agricultural College, Poona.

Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O., on return to duty, to be Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust.

Commander T. A. L. deBerry, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander E. J. Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, on leave, with effect from the 3rd. October.

Commander E. J. Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted twelve months' leave out of India on private affairs from the 3rd October.

The Reverend C. M. Barham is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 24th September.

Bombay Light Horse.—Lieutenant Heugh Southwell Symons resigns his Commission, dated 5th September.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Thomas Wilson resigns his Commission, dated 13th August.

On return from privilege leave Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, is appointed Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District. On return from leave Mr. R. T. Harrison is appointed Executive Engineer, Jamrao Canals District. On relief by Mr. Harrison, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C., is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Indus River Commisson. On return from leave Mr. S. C. Mould is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. F. R. Bader, Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months' combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, from 19th October with permission to prefix Sunday, the 18th October.

Mr. R B. MacLachlan, B.A., B.E., is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals, vice Mr. Bader, until further orders.

Messrs. T. A. Andrew, C. W. E. Arbuthnot, B. F. Beverly, S. C. Clayton, P. H. Fothergill, and F. L. Gordon, have, on the recommendation of the Committee, appointed for the selection of Civil Engineers for service in India, been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers. They are posted as follows:—Mr. T. A. Andrew to the Central Division, Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot to the Indus Left Bank Division, Mr. B. F. Beverly to the Indus Right Bank Division, Mr. P. H. Fothergill to the Northern Division, and Mr. S. C. Clayton and Mr. F. L. Gordon to the Southern Division.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The depression entering the Andaman Sea yesterday is at present very ill defined, but winds are still northerly in Lower Burma.

The weather has been dry in the whole of the country, except for a few isolated falls of rain in South India.

As clouds have decreased in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, skies are now clear in almost the whole of India.

Humidity continues in defect in the Peninsula, the Gangetic plain and in considerable excess in Rajputana, Gujarat and Lower Sind. Temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Dry, clear weather is probable.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH OCTOBER.

Amratsar.—Brignt no sign of rain. Small arrivals of cotton begun.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bells rapidly ripening.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls, rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. No appreciable demage to crops apparent so far.

Broach.—Weather hot. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera.—Bright no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing,

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubly.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop prospects improving. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (11th)	84·6	67·6	...	...
Jask (11th)	87·8	79·3	...	...
Muskat (11th)	92·3	81·6	...	...
Multan	99·3	70·5	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	87·9	57·1	...	43·39
Lahore	94·4	63·2	...	30·46
Sirsa	96·3	66·6	...	21·04
Ambala	93·5	60·5	...	17·00
Delhi	92·7	71·7	—	37·60
Agra	93·5	68·0	...	33·31
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	94·5	71·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	96·9	65·5	...	33·27
Allahabad	95·6	69·0	...	32·93
Jacobabad	98·1	63·8	...	2·80
Karachi	83·0	73·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	89·4	69·7	...	33·41
Jaipur	92·2	67·1	...	35·01
Kotah	93·0	69·6	...	39·62
Bhuj	93·1	69·5	...	11·45
Dwarka	...	...	...	...
Veraval	86·7	70·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	94·9	67·2	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	69·0	...	23·96
Surat	95·6	73·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	95·6	71·7	...	32·51
Deesa	94·3	69·9	...	37·43
Neemuch	92·0	62·8	...	24·01
Indore	89·6	61·1	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	90·9	62·8	...	58·22
Saugor	89·1	63·0	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	94·7	64·1	...	18·61
Akola	94·2	65·6	...	32·27
Amraoti	93·3	63·8	...	30·62
Nagpur	92·6	68·1	...	47·98
Chanda	88·0	68·0	...	58·95
Ellpur	89·7	68·6	...	46·11
Bombay	89·1	77·4	...	52·70
Ratnagiri	86·3	73·9	...	82·86
Mormugao	81·0	73·2	...	108·19
Karwar	85·8	72·5	...	136·22
Malegaon	94·4	63·1	...	12·23
Ahamednagar	90·9	67·5	...	15·87
Poona	91·0	67·3	...	19·09
Sholapur	94·3	67·9	...	24·70
Bijapur	92·2	67·7	...	14·58
Belgaum	81·3	67·6	...	53·24
Aurangabad	92·2	63·2	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	64·7	...	52·03
Hyderabad	90·8	65·2	...	36·78
Mangalore	85·2	76·4	...	144·02
Calicut	86·3	73·6	...	93·47
Cochin	88·7	76·3	0·38	77·34
Colombo	89·0	75·5	...	10·68
Masulipatam	92·3	77·1	...	20·25
Bellary	95·0	70·3	...	11·60
Cuddapah	97·7	73·1	...	16·77
Madras	92·0	71·5	...	16·32
Bangalore	85·8	65·8	...	12·36
Coimbatore	93·4	73·8	...	4·39
Trichinopoly	94·6	72·3	0·21	19·10
Negapatam	94·4	76·5	...	12·69

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north-east but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is higher than usual in the Central and the South-West Punjab. Winds are westerly at Lahore and Delhi; calms prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is normal in the west and in defect in the east of the division. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess, but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect except in Upper Sind; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer and normal elsewhere. Winds are west-north-westerly to north-north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and Gujarat but are lightly to moderately clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. Humidity has increased and is generally above normal. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are west-north-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. All stations in the north have calms, in the south winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay, but the other stations report calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Belgaum and in Hyderabad but are generally clear elsewhere. The air remains drier than usual, but temperature is normal. Almost all stations have calms.

General Remarks.—Cochin and Trichinopoly report showers and except for these isolated falls, weather has been fine.

Weather is likely to be fine over nearly the whole reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th October was 29·925 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Oct, on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,05,000	4,000	3,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	270	406	8	684
For previous 13 weeks of half year	17,13,118	17,77,166	38,745	35,29,029
Total for 14 weeks	18,49,118	19,82,166	42,745	38,74,029
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,123	2,12,424	3,848	3,62,395
Per mile of Ry. do.	290	421	8	719
Total to corresponding date do.	18,07,400	23,72,821	59,316	42,39,537

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 17,395
Do. to date ... Rs. 3,68,508

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Oct on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,41,000	2,00,000	7,000	3,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	113	4	196
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	21,31,744	19,99,065	85,122	42,15,931
Total for 14 weeks	22,72,744	21,99,065	92,122	45,63,931
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,47,853	3,35,797	9,303	4,92,753
Per mile of Ry. do.	84	190	5	279
Total to corspg date do.	25,30,111	40,84,719	1,00,052	67,14,882

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,44,753
Do to date ... ,, 21,50,951

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Oct. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	15,000	......	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	106	......	135
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	73,618	1,73,398	269	2,47,285
Total for 14 weeks	77,618	1,88,398	269	2,66,285
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,721	21,421	123	27,265
Per mile of Ry. do.	40	152	1	193
Total to corspg date do.	92,198	3,00,660	3,034	3,95,892

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 8,265
Do. to date ... Rs. 1,29,607

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Oct. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	......	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	17	....	40
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	5,108	1,196	13	6,317
Total for 14 week	5,508	1,496	13	7,017
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	402	361	1	764
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	21	....	44
Total to corresponding date do.	5,624	2,865	19	8,508

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 64
Do to date ... Rs. 1,491

A TEAM of cricketers from the Wesley College, Colombo, was to have gone to Madras last August on tour. The programme was drawn up and every arrangement made, but the visit had to be postponed owing to cholera having broken out there. There is a probability of the college team visiting Madras during the next vacation. The matches will number five, and if arrangements can be made, the Ceylon team will embark for Madras on the 21st December.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE FREIENHOF AT THUN.

VISITORS to Thun will be interested to learn that the Freienhof at that town is to be rebuilt before next summer. It is the oldest of the hotels there, and is mentioned in the books and diaries of most of the early visitors to the Oberland. Byron and Wordsworth, among others, slept there. It is connected with the Thun Castle by a subterranean passage, now partially blocked, passing under the channel of the Aar. In the Middle Ages discharged prisoners from the castle gaol used to be brought thither to have their fetters struck off by the blacksmith; and that, according to the local antiquaries, is the origin of the name.

THE AMERICAN ADMIRALS.

The American Admirals were quite willing to converse with the Australian interviewers on all subjects save one. "The only word we must not mention on board this fleet is Japan," said one of them. But the future relations between Japan and the United States constituted the very subject on which the representatives of the Australian Press were most inclined to be inquisitive. The breezy, unconventional manner and address of the Admirals greatly attracted the Australians. When Admiral Sperry paid his first official visit to Admiral Sir Richard Poore, the Australian Naval Commander-in-Chief, he cordially grasped Sir Richard's hand, shook it energetically, and exclaimed, "I've been just longing to see you."

THE IDEAL OLD-AGE PENSION.

In the German town of Klingenberg, near Aschaffenberg, (Bavaria), in addition to having no rates to pay for the upkeep of the town, those actually born in the parish receive from the municipality a sum of £12 15s. per annum. This sum, if invested regularly at, say, 3 per cent., would entitle the owner to receive about £1,500 at the age of sixty—a very handsome old-age pension. Were it not necessary that the inhabitants should prove birth in the parish before becoming entitled to this payment, the popularity of Klingenberg as a place of residence would doubtless be enormous.

SYSTEMS AND ROULETTE.

Whatever may be the result of the roulette duel between Lord Rosslyn and Sir Hiram Maxim, we may be quite sure it will not cause the authorities at Monte Carlo a moment's uneasiness. System after system—the D'Alembert, Labouchere, and countless others—has been tried in vain; the only result has been to enrich the bank, for, as M. Blanc, founder of the Casino, used to say, "Black often loses, and red often loses, but white (Blanc) 'always wins'"; and so it probably always will be. "He who breaks the bank to-day will be broken by the bank to-morrow," as Signor Garisa discovered when, after winning fabulous sums—£40,000 once within an hour—he was stripped of his last franc; and "Monte Garlo" Wells, who, after winning £50,000 in two days, eventually lost it all and more! The only system that has succeeded was that of Mr. Jaggers, a Yorkshire mechanic, who won £120,000 as the result of observing that certain wheels had some defect which favoured certain numbers, and of backing these numbers.

LEARNING TO FLY.

Mr. Wilbur Wright's latest wonderful flight of over sixty-six kilometres is the crowning triumph of a dogged patience. The Wright brothers can scarcely remember the time when they were not making experiments in aerial navigation, for one of their first childish toys was a diminutive flying-machine propelled by cardboard screws, driven by rubber bands under torsion. Larger toys of a similar kind followed; then came kites; but it was only when they heard of Lilienthal's experiments with his aerial "glider" that they seriously thought of making a flying machine. Next came long years of ceaseless study and experiment, starting with gliders and culminating in a successful flight of several minutes' duration, four years ago. But before this stage was reached the brothers had exiled themselves from the world for years, experimenting among desolate sandhills, with only the birds to witness their "prentice" rivalry in flight.

ATTEMPTS TO DISABLE RACEHORSES.

The recent attempt to injure racehorses at Newmarket, happily a rare incident nowadays, recalls many such dastardly tricks in days gone by, when attempts to disable favourites on the eve of a race were quite common. For the Derby of 1832 every horse except Perion was drugged, in spite of the fact that not long before a man had been hanged at Cambridge for a similar offence. Macgregor, as strong a favourite as ever started in the Derby would certainly have won the "blue riband" in 1870 if he had not been poisoned on the day; and in the same year Sunshine was similarly disabled for the Oaks. Teddington would never have found a place among Derby winners if Sir Joseph Hawley his owner, had not discovered and thwarted a plot to drug him; and there is little doubt that when Orme was found prostrate in his box at Kingsclere on the eve of the Derby of 1892 he had been poisoned. The Duke of Westminster offered a reward of £1,000 for the conviction of the culprit, but unfortunately he was never discovered.

THE BRIDES OF ST. MARGARET'S.

The "brilliant wedding ceremony of the other day reminds "T. P.'s Weekly" that St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, has witnessed many great nuptials. In this church John Milton married his second wife, Katherine Woodcocke, and here this lady was buried after a very short married life. The great Lord Chancellor Clarendon also married his second wife, Frances Aylesbury, in this church. Two other poets, Edmund Waller and Thomas Campbel, met their wives at the altar of St. Margaret's, and here also Samuel Pepys was wedded to the penniless girl of fifteen whose wifely ways are immortalised in the Diary.

THE AUTHOR OF "OLRIG GRANGE."

The death, at eighty-four, of Dr. Walter Chalmers Smith, ex-Moderator and minister of the Free High Church, Edinburgh, and author of "Olrig Grange" and other poetical works, will have been heard of by many with deep regret. Thirty years ago he was certainly, north if not south of the Tweed, among the most widely read verse-writers of his time, and the "Spectator," which then reflected the literary judgments of Mr. R. H. Hutton, thought him "perhaps the most uniformly equal of living poets." After "Olrig Grange," which was published in 1872, Dr. Smith's best known work was "Hilda among the broken Gods," and in "Kildrostan" he made an essay in dramatic poetry. Dr. Smith was a teacher of liberal theology in verse, and in a day when the novels of George Macdonald (greatly his superior in imaginative power) were eagerly read, he found his public without difficulty.

THE Government of Madras have renewed their grant not exceeding Rs. 3,500 towards the cost of constructing a special hostel in connection with the C. M. S. Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, on condition that the work is completed before the 30th October, 1909.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE LAST HEIR.

THE title which Mr. Stephen Phillips has chosen for his Ravenswood play for Mr. Martin, Harvey, frivolously suggests the manner of the hero's death in the quicksands. The noble Edgar sinks down and down, until the last we see of him is his last hair—or at all events, the last hair on the red feather of his cap. But no one need be burdened with this foolish thought, who has not upon him the impish remembrance of a humorous incident in connection with Irving's production of "Ravenswood" at the Lyceum. The last scene of this beautiful play—the most picturesque, I venture to think, of all Sir Henry's stage presentations—was contained in a tableau in which but one word was spoken, and upon which the curtain rolled slowly up and slowly down again, giving the spectator just sufficient time to gulp in the pathos of the situation. For it was the scene of the quicksands, a terribly dramatic picture, with the red sun sinking on the horizon, and the red feather of Ravenswood sinking in the sands; and on the border of the picture his quivering hands stretched out in despair, the figure of the faithful old Caleb, sobbing the word "Master!" But to the person with a sense of humour, no things are sacred—which makes one feel now and again that the Bishop of London has somewhat over-estimated its value as a virtue. A sense of humour has an unfortunate way of intruding itself upon you, just when it happens to be the very last thing you want to entertain. It spoils the best efforts of one's tender emotions, and turns the sublime into the ridiculous. It too often is the top hat with which the merry visitor playfully crowns the statue of Apollo in the hall. And so it happened that there was no laughter, but only an angry "S-s-h!" when, during those few intensely dramatic seconds at the Lyceum, to which I have alluded, a woman in the stalls asked, in a loud voice, "What on earth is that thing sticking out of the sand?" and her male companion answered, as loudly, "Why, that's the 'headgear' of Ravenswood!"

"THE HOUSE OF PIERRE."

The "House of Pierre," like another house of nearly the same name, is a happy enough establishment until it is threatened. But all is well again in the end for Pierre and his house, as with the Peers and theirs, for Miss Julie Opp Faversham and Miss Kate Jordan, who are the authors of the little piece Mr. Martin Harvey presented in front of "The Corsican Brothers" last week, have written a story in which a woman steals money, because she and her husband are in need of it; and how could such a story, written by ladies, and fixed up with a long emotional self-defence speech, which from beginning to end is a master-piece of feminine philosophy, be made to end miserably? When a man steals from another with the object of improving his circumstances at home, he is convicted for stealing, and he is a thief. But when a lady in a play steals bank-notes, she can always be certain of the sympathy of her audience if she will only explain, dramatically and with considerable petulance, that she and her husband wanted them badly. It was so in "Le Valeur," and it is so in "The House of Pierre."

LIZETTE'S LITTLE ROBBERY.

It is a horribly vulgar robbery that Lizette, the wife of Pierre, the blind woodcarver of Marseilles, commits at the Adelphi Theatre. Yet you should hear how she defends herself, and she how her audience forgive her! It is wonderful. Lizette, when she and her husband find themselves in low water, does not, and she might be excused for doing steal on the impulse of the moment. She is not the person in despair who snatches. Pretending to her blind husband that she is keeping the House of Pierre together by finding a daily market for his wood-carving and her lace making, she steals off at night, and dances and sings at 'cafes' in short frocks, earning the household money that way. All well and good so far, and highly creditable—except the deceit. But, bless you, the deceit is nothing! Lizette thinks it would be a great thing for self and hubby, if they had sufficient money for going to America with and pursuing their respective occupations there; so she takes to robbing the disreputable "habitues" of the 'cafes' while they are drunk, and hiding the money under the hearth of their home—a hearth which, judging by the ease with which she lifts up its centre stone, she is evidently given to using as a savings bank pretty often. When Pierre finds out how the money has been obtained, and that she is well known to the night revellers of Marseilles as "The Red Spider," there is a scene. But that is where the "Valeur" speech comes in—the half-pleading, half savage cry of the woman who has been found out. I do not know whether it is the author's intention to suggest, after Lizette has given up the money she has stolen, and explained to her husband that she is really a perfectly respectable woman, that the House of Pierre stands safely once more upon its moral foundations. But this I do know, that Mr. Martin Harvey, as Pierre, and Miss N. de Silva, as Lizette, act on the one hand with such charm and on the other with such passion that they sweep all reasoning to the winds and all philosophy to the waters.

THE ALDWYCH BILL.

Having resulted in unsatisfactory receipts, "Paid in full" will be presented at the Aldwych for the last time next Monday evening. This is a pity, for the bill is a sound one, and deserved a much wider acceptance than that which the management confesses it to have met with. It is to be hoped that the announcement in the Press of its last nights has done it a good turn, for, if ever a play was led to believe that it was a "winter," "Paid in Full" was that poor, deluded victim. The first-night audience received it with the keenest enthusiasm, and the Press welcomed it as one of the most powerful of latter day dramas. Commenting upon the mystery of its early withdrawal, a contemporary remarks, "As Willie Edouin used to say, in relation to some of the farces produced by him, 'They die of laughing, but they don't come in.'" Willie Edouin was more brilliant than that when he spoke to me about the emptiness of the Strand Theatre during the brief run of "Katti." "The fact is," he said, "the people all died with laughter on the first night, and consequently, were unable to recommend it to their friends!"

"SOLD AT THE BARS OF THIS THEATRE."

Complaints are rushing around and about concerning the shockingly low quality and the wickedly high price of theatre refreshments. It is an old, old story, and we are not going to hear the last of it for some few years to come. By the time it has ceased to be told, playgoers will have grown completely out of the habit of "drinking between acts." It is because for the past few years they have been getting more and more sensible in this respect that theatre refreshment contractors, desperate in their efforts to get a living out of their trade, have been obliged to lower, and to go on lowering, the quality of their goods! So very few men struggle out of the stalls now to see that man about that dog, that the refreshment contractor finds himself compelled to squeeze as much as he can out of, and as little as he can into, the customer that strays into his net. There is always this to be said for the contractor—he never administers poison in large doses. In his meanness he is merciful. I was listening the other day to the narrative of a survivor or a dose of a of theatre whisky and water, and he complain with most unreasonable heat (perhaps his temperature was still somewhat uneven) of the ridiculously small measure of spirit which had been emptied into his glass. It did not seem to have occurred to him that a tablespoonful of the stuff would in all probability have stretched him out under the buttercups and daisies.

THE Government of Madras have extended to all Taluq Boards the privilege of electing their Vice-Presidents, which is already enjoyed by certain Taluq Boards in the Districts of Godavery, Kistna Madura and Tinnevelly.

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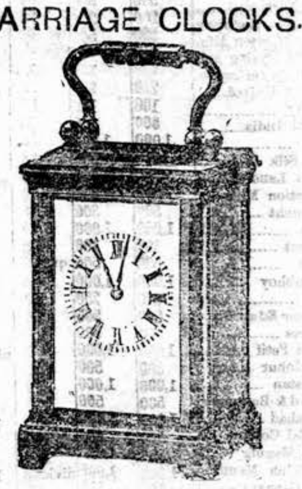

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OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c

A. REGINALD & CO.!
40, Tamarind Lane Fort,
BOMBAY.

DITMAR'S
LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER,
SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

"Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name ....
Address ....

WRITES IN SIGHT,
RELIABLE,
STRONG,
SIMPLE IN
CONSTRUCTION,
and therefore
EASILY KEPT
IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
900 Machines.
&c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR

Supplied by Special Commands to
H.I.M.
THE EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes:—

BERLIN, ALEXANDERSTRASSE.—"Koko" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.
PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.

PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes:—

PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarlos begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.

"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 14.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	85 1/16	3/8	
do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2		1-8
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	51 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10		1·2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41 1/2		1·2
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10⅞ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

At the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 30,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Rs. 20,70,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 8,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotments, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 60,80,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 40,80,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet
Futures	... Quiet
East Indian	... Quiet
Manchester	... Quiet,
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... 14,000
Mid-Americans	5·02 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·62	4·57	4·57	4·56	4·56
unchgd				—01

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·55	4·55	4·54	4·54
—02			

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	68,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	40,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain.	...	21,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	...	1,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·20 + 05

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·70—01

Do. do. March 8·46 unchgd

Advanced early on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely & declined later owing to southern selling of futures in the local market,

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7-8 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·58 +02

Do. do. Mar. 8·44 unchgd

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—36 3/4 April-May—London—Nominal—Canal.

White Karachi 40 1/4 Oct.-Nov.—London—Nominal—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1/4 Oct.-Nov—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 46 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7 1-2d.

Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 6d. Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...36s. 3d.
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	...36s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction...	...Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs. ...	500	Pasni	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs. ..	2,179	Muscat	
13 Packages Sovs	11,910	Debai	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	6,871		
Rupees	12,900		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent,	,,	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	,,	23rd July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	,,	14th ,,

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 27 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Council Bill allotment was rather a weak one as applicants at 1s. 3 29-32d., on demand received 70 per cent. This morning one or two contracts for ready T.T. were made at 1s. 3 29-32d., but Banks would not go on, the market settling down to 1s. 3 7-8 T.T., and in some quarters 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. The enquiry has been small at these rates. The Credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, but for choice bills 1s. 4 1-32d. could probably be done. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotations were 95 1-8 ready and 95 for the settlement. The easier money market in Calcutta has helped to strengthen rates and an advance of 1-16 was soon established, the market closing at 95 3-16 ready and 95 1-16 for the account. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-8 ready and 95 1-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·3
1st Settlement	,, 95·1

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the London Bar silver market closed unchanged at 23 13-16 ready and forward, and New York at 51 5-8 ready. Locally the market opened steady at 60 7-8 ex-duty for ready and closes unchanged, but the market for the second settlement is firmer and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the steadiness reported in the Home Markets our market is very quiet with practically nothing doing in new crop. Rates are a little easier and nominal. The market for ready cotton is also unchanged. We quote as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 234	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 224½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 197	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 188	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 182	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	... 179-180	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 167½	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000
Total Imports ...	... 14,060

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·65	4·59	4·58	4·57
+02	+02	+01	+01

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June,-July
4·57	4·56	4·56	+4·55	4·55
+01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs. 8	1	0	
Apl.-May	,, 7	13	0	R. D.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs. 8	2	0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	,, 9	3	0	,,
Yellow Cawnpore ...	,, 8	15	0	,,

Tone—Strong with some business passing.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9	8	0	
Apl.-May	,, 9	6	0	R. D.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :— Rs. 30 7 0

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 6 10 0

Tone—Strong some business passing.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c....	Rs. 5	12	0	April-May,	R. D.
White Delhi, ...	,, 5	6	0	,,	,,

Tone—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,430
India	64 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

David	427 1-2
Kohinoor	800
Manockji Petit	3,525
Standard	1,400

Presses :—

New Mofussil	675

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	134
Bombay Flour Mill	985
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	380
Central India Mining	370
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,112 1-2
Treacher & Co	612 1-2
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordy. Shares..	129
Do. do. Pref. Shares	155 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	735	bales.
Wheat	4,139	cwts.
Linseed	622	,,
Rapeseed	484	,,
Gingellyseed	4,597	,,
Poppyseed...	183	,,
Groundnuts	62	,,
Castorseed...	8,098	,,
Rice	1,450	,,
Myrabollams	4,980	,,
Cottonseed...	886	,,
Mowraseed...	608	,,
Gram	2,217	,,
Joowar	Nil	,,
Maize	17	,,

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 15.

The freight market is lifeless, with no enquiry whatever. Exporters on finding it most difficult to buy wheat to fulfil their engagements even at Rs. 36 per candy, a price which markets at Home do not warrant.

Reports from up-country confirm a severe outbreak of malarial fever and there is in consequence, a great scarcity of labour.

INDIA GOLD MINES.

There are now in India, writes a correspondent, about 17 Gold Mines for which John Taylor and Sons are Consulting Engineers and Managers. These Gold Mines are situated on the Kolar, Dharwar and Anantpur gold fields. A very large number of shareholders in these mines are residents and temporary residents in India; and their holdings must represent a large amount of capital; notwithstanding this fact they are always at a great disadvantage in getting official information regarding important discoveries, or other matters of vital importance to them as shareholders. All this information goes home first and then filters out to India at its leisure placing holders of shares in England at considerable advantage. Even the progress reports of the mines cannot be obtained in India for nearly one month after their contents are known at home. It is self-apparent, therefore, how the interest of shareholders in India are cared for by Boards at home.

2. All reports regarding progress, condition of mines and other matters intended for shareholders and the public at home should be published simultaneously in India; it is monstrous that such a large body of shareholders as exists in India should be sacrificed for holders in England.

3. The Gold Mines on the Rand, Australia and other countries publish simultaneous reports; why then should we be neglected in this way? This matter is a fit subject to be placed before the Shareholders' Union, 42 Colman St., London, E. C., and I trust shareholders will now move in the matter.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 ,, 6 ,,	£17½ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	365
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,730
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David	250	250	20	425
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,510
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,465
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,200
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 700
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency............	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	585
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta..........	250	250	20	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,395
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile...............	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.................	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	135½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	670	660
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....................	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	18

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....................	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	e-o 13½
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	380	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue.....................	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nill.	xd 156 135
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	385 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.325
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...........	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
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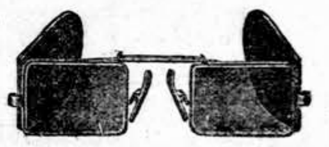

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OOTACAMUND.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

Ootacamund, 11th October 06.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Stephen's Church, yesterday, when Mr. Charles George Marshall Plumer, 61st P. W. O. Pioneers, third son of Mr. C. G. Plumer, I.C.S., and late Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, was married to Miss Marjorie Penton, youngest daughter of Major-General Penton, late of the Indian Army, and Mrs. Penton. The beautiful church, which so well lends itself to decoration, looked lovely, arches composed of aram lilies, camellias, and the white potatocreeper with ferns and bamboo grass were erected up the aisle; over the chancel steps was hung the crest of the bridegroom's Regiment, clevery carried out in white and yellow flowers on moss, with the Prince of Wales Feathers in Pampas grass. The altar rails and brass pulpit were also elegantly decorated by friends of the contracting parties. The Service, which was choral, was conducted by the Rev. B. M. Merton, B.A., and beautifully rendered by the choir and organist. The bridegroom was attended by Lieutenant T. C Pringle, of the Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, as best man. At 3-30 p. m., the choir and clergyman took their places in the chancel, and immediately afterwards the bridal procession proceeded up the aisle to the familiar strains of the hymn "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden." The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, who gave her away, looked charming in an exquisite dress of white satin. The bodice was made with a transparent yoke of white lace, and elbow sleeves, and was trimmed with handsome silk embroidery and lace. The skirt had a wide piece of the embroidery down the front from which the fine lace flounce was draped at the sides. The long ruched chiffon train hung from the shoulders at the back, and was ornamented with sprays of orange blossom and white jessamine. She wore a plain tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle. Her ornaments were a beautiful gold pendant brooch, pink topaz in antique setting, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of arum lilies, spirœa and maiden hair fern. Two small trainbearers followed the bride, Miss Frances and Master Frank Cardew. The little maiden was in a white satin frock with "point d'esprit" net fichu, a white satin and net hat with pink ribbons and carried a basket of pink carnations. The tiny page wore a white satin coat with a lace cravat, knee-breeches, white stockings and buckled shoes. The bridesmaid, Miss Nellie Gordon-Price, looked dainty in an Irish crochet robe over white satin, a wide hem of sation finished the skirt and over the bodice was arranged a white satin kimono, a soft pink waist belt completing the toilet. Her hat was white with a larger ruche of pink tulle and roses; she wore a brooch made after the crest of the 61st Pioneers, and carried a beautiful bouquet of pink carnations, both the gifts of the bridegroom. When the ceremony was over the happy couple repaired to the vestry to sign the Register, and left the church under the crossed swords of all the Officers present, being photographed on the steps as they proceeded to their carriage, the organist meanwhile played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bells rang out a merry peal as the party drove away.

The church was crowded, and amongst those present were H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley; Miss Lawley in an elegant pale grey costume and pretty hat to match; Mrs. Penton, mother of the bride, in an electric blue gown with white embroidered silk medallions round the white lace yoke, a black toque trimmed with cock's feathers to match and she carried a shower bouquet of dark red roses; Captain B. Penton, of the Indian Army, Mr. R. B. Plumer, District Judge of the Mysore Service, step-brother of the bridegroom; Mrs. R. B. Plumer, in black and white stop silk voile, white lace yoke and sleeves, with a black picture hat adorned with black and white feathers; Colonel Brooking, 61st Pioneers, and Mrs. Brooking, in a reseda green voile, with kimono sleeves over white net and a high crowned hat with natural clover in and bows of ribbon to match.

The reception was held at Cluny Hall, the residence of the bride's parents, and the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends. They stood beneath a hanging floral horseshoe in the drawing room which was lavishly decorated with flowers. The numerous and handsome presents having been duly inspected and admired, the visitors assembled for the cutting of the cake by the bride with her husband's sword. The health of the newly-married couple was proposed by H. E. the Governor who, in the course of his speech, said that while riding last Thursday over the Downs, with their lights and shadows, their rolling hill tops, now beautiful with fresh green turf and again darkened by some path of dense jungle, they seemed to him typical of life with its ups and downs, its times of gladness and of sorrow, of merriment and of gloom, and now, when proposing the health of the young couple before them, it seemed to him that the same Downs would serve to remind them of the new life which they were about to enter upon together. They would have to face the ups and downs of that life, its joys or its grief, its time of happiness or of gloom, but they would now do so together, hand in hand, the one with the other; they would share what the times might bring, each the real helpmate of the other till in the end their union would become cemented into one of perfect love. He wished them both the best of happiness in their married life and called on all present to drink the healths of the bride and bridegroom. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. After a pause the bridegroom, in a well expressed little speech, returned thanks on behalf of his wife and himself to H. E. the Governor for his kind, good wishes, and to all those present for the hearty manner in which they had responded to the toast. He thanked especially the bridesmaids and the page, for their help and also his best man, Mr. Pringle, for "coming so far to see him through". He ended by proposing the health of the bridesmaids, which was duly drunk.

About 5-30 the happy pair left for Coonoor "en route" to Kotagiri, where the honeymoon is to be spent, amid showers of "confetti" and rose leaves. Several photographs were taken of the wedding party and of the guests. The weather was perfect throughout the day, the sun shining during the whole afternoon.

Mrs. Plumer's going away dress was a pretty green gown, and she wore a large hat swathed in tulle to match.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 13th Oct.—Yesterday evening the annual State Procession to Sasthamangalam, about four miles from the Fort, came off. There were the usual paraphernalia of an Oriental State function, and the procession was attended by the Hindu officers of the State, headed by the Dewan. A hundred years ago a member of the Koovakkara Matom, which is the name of the Potti Brahmin to whose house the procession wended its way, did a notable public service to the ruling Chief of Travancore. The Potti Brahmin in return for the services rendered was asked to mention his reward. He requested the ruler to visit him at his family residence in State and accept the dinner he proposed to give the Maharajah and the members of his family. This request was promptly granted and from that time all the rulers of this State have been in the habit of paying a State visit to the Brahmin at his family residence. The Maharajah was received with all honours and invited to supper. His Highness partook of the light refreshment provided and attended the temple there. He returned to the Palace about 6 p. m.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 12th Oct.—The Durbar intends opening a few schools for the backward classes at Tripunitturah, Nedupuzha in Trichur, and Ambattapalayam in Chittur.

Mr. Lionel Davidson, the British Resident, called on H. H. the Rajah at Kanjirapilly, his summer resort, on the 10th instant. From thence he proceeds to Perambikulam by the tramway on the 15th, probably to see to the completion of the arrangements that are being made in connection with H. E. the Governor's shooting trip.

Some important changes are to be introduced shortly for the more efficient working of the Cochin Forest Tramway. The Tramway Engineer has been asked by the Dewan to send in a statement showing how far the recommendations made by Mr. Thomson, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, a year ago, have been carried out. Five additional pairs of trucks will be got ready at once with a view to meet the requirements of the Tramway when the timber trains run on the Shoranur-Cochin line. Mr. Thomson's suggestions with regard to the entertainment of qualified men both as drivers and inspectors are to be given effect to. The salaries of the drivers are to be raised and there will be a General Inspector, who will be "exoffice" Traffic Inspector. The post of General Construction Agent will be abolished, as there is no construction work to be done now. Three qualified Permanent Way Inspectors are to be entertained on a progressive scale of pay. They will be placed under the direct control of the General Inspector with definite responsibilities. The General Inspector will combine in himself the duties of the Superintendent of Traffic as well as Assistant to the Engineer. His pay will be fixed at Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, and his headquarters will be at Perambiculam. With a view to afford efficient medical relief to the employees of the Forest Tramway Service, hospital accommodation will be provided with four beds at each of the important centres The Chief Medical Officer will be authorised to exercise frequent supervisions over the Hospital arrangements, and Anchel stations will be opened in several places on the tramway line.

THE POONA GARDENS.

The annual report states that the balance sheets show that the total expenditure on the two gardens taken together came to Rs. 24,427-2-4 and the cash receipts to Rs. 24,310-5-5. There was a balance of Rs 24,93-7-4 to the credit of the Empress Gardens at the commencement of the year of report. Taking this balance into account the year closed with a balance to credit of Rs 2,376-10-5.

The expenses connected with experimental and other non-remunerating work were:—(1) Maintenance of the Botanical Section Rs 1,304-1-0; (2) maitenance of the Kitchen Garden experiments Rs 201-8-6; (3) deficit of the Bund Gardens Rs 990-3-3; (4) band playing Rs 112-2-0; and (5) building of quarters for the Establishment Rs 4,800-0-0: Total Rs.7,407-14-9.

In the Empress Gardens, usual rainy season and cold weather annuals were grown. The total revenue for sale came to Rs. 4,440-0-6 and was made up of the following:—(1) Bouquets, nosegays, button holes Rs. 991-0-0, (2); wreaths and crosses Rs. 870-0 0; (3) cut flowers, ferns and floral decorations, Rs. 2,579 0-6, iotal 4,440-0-6. Flowers are being supplied gratis to the Sasoon Hospital and sick soldiers in hospital. The local schools also get flowers for demonstration in Botany. Mango grafting is becoming popular in the Ratnagiri district and several enterprizing mango-owners have taken to propagating the famous Alphonse mangoes round about Ratnagiri. The carriage of these grafts to Bombay is easy by country boats, but it is rather risky and troublesome by road. The local cost of these grafts in Ratnagiri is small, and medium-sized grafts can be brought to Poona and sold at prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8. A small trial consignment was brought up last year and about 5 per cent. of the plants were found to have suffered during the journey. Another consignment is being ordered, and it is to be seen if a trade could be established in mango-grafts between Ratnagiri and Poona.

In the balance sheet the income from fruit is shown as Rs. 1,581, but this includes a sum of Rs. 510 realized from the early sale of mango fruit for 1908-9, which properly speaking should go in the balance sheet of that year.

Referring to this year's produce there is a decrease in the income from fruits. The failure of the fruit is no doubt to be attributed to the heavy rain in July and August when water lodged in most of the fruit plantations for nearly eight weeks. The custard apple plants were so damaged that the plot is now cleared of those plants and is being prepared to receive vegetables during the current year. The grape vines were standing in water for nearly two months and died completely. Nearly two hundred Papays died, they being the first to suffer from the continuous rain. Cape gooseberries could not be planted at the proper season, and those planted late bore indifferent fruit. God strawberries were grown during the months of February and part of March. But as soon as the heat began to be felt. the fruit became smaller, although the flavour was good. The growth of the plants was as good as at Mahableshwar, but the cold season did not last long enough for the fruit to swell to its full size. One Litchi tree and a few Chikoo (sapodilla) trees are beginnig to bear. A few more Chikoos have been planted and are expected to give good income in future.

The old vines having died, 436 new vines were planted in February last in about 23 gunthas of land, under well irrigation, in the arable area beyond the canal. The young plants were brought from Aurangabad and are planted to be grown and trained according to the Aurangabad method, viz. on Pangara (Erythrina indica) supports. The field has shallow soil, does not suffer from percolation from the canal and has a southern aspect. It is expected that the vines will be fruithful in this field. The different kinds of plaintains from Bassein are doing fairly well.

The total income from the sale of annual and daily passes for the admission of carriages to the Empress and Bund Gardens came to—71 annual tickets at Rs. 5 each Rs. 355-0, 43 band day tickets at As. 8 each, Rs. 21-8; 12 ordinary day tickets at As. 4 each Rs. 3-0: total Rs. 379-8.

No band fund could be collected during the year. The public are unwilling to pay two separate taxes, and it is quite likely if the bands ceased playing, carriage owners may not buy the season carriage tickets. As the bands of the different regiments played only occasionally during the year of report, it was not deemed necessary to give them anything beyond actual expenses for lighting, cartage and minerals. The three Indian regiments and one European regiment (East Lancs) played altogether 18 times and had to be paid Rs. 112 for actual expenses. This amount was met from the income for the sale of carriage tickets, which was originally meant for the maintenace of roads in good repairs.

No local boys or malees presented themselves for instruction. Students of the Agricultural Training College and of the Vernacular Training College and the class of junior civilians were given instruction in practical gardening at the Empress Gardens. The boys from the Methodist School left one by one as they found easier employment in other lines. The professional bunglow malee class of Poona is fast disappearing and other caste people who are malees to-day, and hamals to-morrow, are taking their place. The consequence is that, day by day, a good honest working malee knowing something of his profession is becoming rare.

The Bund gardens were maintained as in former years. The income amounted to Rs. 709-4 3 including Rs.100, being the contribution from the Suburban Municipality. The expenditure on these gardens Rs. 1,699-7-6 has increased by Rs. 70 owing to the higher rate of wages that had to be paid to coolies. Coolie labour has become 50 per cent. dearer. The place of the head malee has remained vacant throught the year, no suitable working man being obtained The fern house in these gardens was on the point of collapsing and had to be repaired at a cost of Rs. 52 2.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER AND BANGANAPALLE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Banganapalle was held in the Tahsildar's cutcherry on Saturday the 10th instant, to send a message of sympathy to His Highness the Nizam and to raise subscriptions in aid of the relief fund. The Nawab presided and among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Molony: Syed Hassan Ali Khan Bahadur, ex-jaghirdar of Nawipet, Syed Mohammed Ali Khan Bahadur, Meer Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, Meer Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, Syed Zawar Ali Khan Bahadur, M. R. Ry., G. Srirama Sastri Garu A. Subba Rau Garu, Nookala Subbiah Garu, R. Bhujanga Rau Garu, and many others including all State officials.

It was resolved to send a telegram to His Highness the Nizam offering the sympathy of the meeting in the sudden distress which had overtaken Hyderabad. It was also resolved to raise subscriptions in aid of the relief of the sufferers.

Doctor Haji Khaja Hussain was appointed general secretary for the purpose of collecting and remitting subscriptions and Messrs. M. A. Ali and brothers were appointed Treasurers.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Nawab for presiding on the occasion.

The following is the list of subscriptions promised or paid on the spot.

	Rs.
H. H. The Nawab of Banganapalle	200
Mr. J. C. Molony	100
Mrs. J. C. Molony	25
Syed J. Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur Nawipet..	40
Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur	20
Mir Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur	20
Syed Murtuza Ali Khan Bahadur............	50
Messrs M. A Ali and Brothers	20
Syed Mohammed Ali Khan Bahadur	15
Doctor Haji Khaji Mohammed Hussain Sahib	15
Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib	15
Employees of M. A. Ali and Brothers	10
Mohammed Nadimulla Sahib Ghatalah	10
Meer Zawar Ali Khan Bahadur	10
Moulvi Mohammed Hasham Khan Sahib ...	10
Syed Abdul Hussain Khan Bahadur	10
Abdul Kareem Khan Sahib	10
S. V. Narayanswamy Naidu Garu	10
V. Manikavelu Moodliar Garu	10
G. Sriramalu Shastri Garu............	10
A. Subba Raw Garu	10
Moulvi Agha Mirza Ahmed Sahib	5
Mohammed Abdul Khadir Khan Sahib	5
Mohammed Abdur Rahaman Khan Sahib...	5
Syed Rahimuddin Sahib	5
Mohammed Khadir Sahib P. Inspector	5
Mohammed Hayath Padsha Sahib Ghatalah	5
Mohammed Hayath Sahib	5
Syed Ahmed Sahib............	5
Somasundaram Devera	5
N. Nagoji Raw Garu	5
Bhujanga Raw Garu	5

SOME DHURUMTOLLAH PASTIMES.

A correspondent of the "Empire" writes:—So much has been written about the wickedness of the Calcutta Corporation that I feel sure it will give you as much pleasure to print as it does me to write these lines.

What do you think they have done? Realizing that we poor people in Dhurumtollah cannot afford to go to the hills they have given us a new form of amusement, literally at our doors, called "Hopping the Heaps," which entirely eclipses the previous sports they provided. "Dodging the Drains." To the uninitiated I would explain that a couple of weeks ago the Corporation deposited heaps of dirt (probably at some expense, but of course, that would not deter them if they thought they were doing good to the rate-payers), at intervals along Dhurumtollah for no ostensible reason as far as one can judge, for they have never been touched, except to provide us with the sport above mentioned.

The rules of the game, although no booklets have been issued, appear to be to get over or round the heaps with the least injury possible and once darkness sets in the sport is thrilling as most of the heaps are deposited well in the centre of the pavement. Oh no, they wouldn't put them near the kerb, no Corporation with a sense of humour such as ours must possess would do that. The novice, perhaps seeing two ladies' home has the time of a lifetime as the ladies, of course, are near the wall and the novice has his heaps full in front of him. The first one he is not prepared for and stepping on the front of it, either jars his spinal column or spreadeagles on his face. This is where the sport comes in, the ladies smile, they enjoy themselves, the gentleman sees the ladies smile and as every gentleman loves to give pleasure to a lady he enjoys himself, so everybody's happy. Dear old Corporation. The novice now being somewhat cautious spots the next heap before he is right on it and lightly hops over it but the heap being skilfully made he lands with his heels on the other slope and there are more smiles and more enjoyment, and so the game goes merrily on.

Of course, this is not our only little pleasure. To impart a rural air and to remind us of our dear old country homes, a cow-keeper about midway between Union Chapel and the Y. M. C. A., is allowed to deposit his refuse on the pavement in a heap, a bin, and two carts where it remains for hours at a stretch; its no good the Corporation being blushingly modest and saying they didn't know they were giving us this treat as at least one member has been thanked on behalf of some of the nearest recepients of the odours. And then there is another advantage of this street. Watch the ordinary business man in these bad times dragging his limbs along the Chowringhee pavement and then watch the resident of Darkest Calcutta. He trips lightly along occasionally giving a little jump, his tailor sees him and gives him further credit on the strength of his lightsome appearance, his friends see him and think he must be happy going home to his wife—not so, he is merely tripping over the bricks which pretrude everywhere along the path and the occasional jump is not lightness of heart but puddles under foot.

Sir, I know your space is valuable and I trust you will accept my thanks for publishing this letter and I also trust the Corporation will accept my thanks in the spirit in which they are meant.

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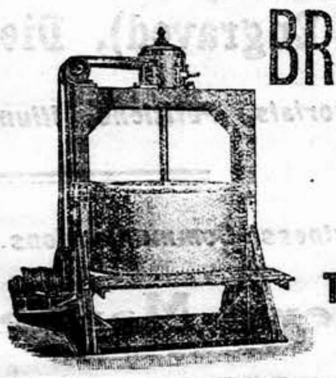

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